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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 64-65 (14-15). Tomorrow: Partly
cloudy. Temp. 62-65 (16-18). LONDON: Show-
ers. Temp. 58-65 (14-18). Tomorrow: Partly
cloudy. Temp. 58-65 (14-18). Channel: Slight
fog. Partly cloudy. Temp. 58-65 (14-18). NEW
YORK: Sunny. Temp. 68-80 (20-27). Yesterday:
Temp. 62-65 (16-18).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 3

Australia 6 D.
Belgium 14 D.
Canada 14 D.
Denmark 14 D.
France 14 D.
Germany 14 D.
Great Britain 14 D.
Greece 14 D.
India 14 D.
Italy 14 D.
Japan 14 D.
Luxembourg 14 D.
Netherlands 14 D.
Norway 14 D.
Portugal 14 D.
Spain 14 D.
Sweden 14 D.
Switzerland 14 D.
Turkey 14 D.
U.S. Military (Eur.) 14 D.
Yugoslavia 14 D.



CAETANO IN LONDON—British Prime Minister Edward Heath welcoming Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano at No. 10 Downing Street. Police surrounded the neighborhood.

Tight Security; Portuguese Premier Jeered

London Is Calm as Caetano Arrives

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, July 16 (UPI)—Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano was greeted by hundreds of police and thousands of demonstrators as he arrived here today for talks with British government leaders.

An estimated 4,000 police have been alerted to protect Mr. Caetano from people thought to be angered over reports of massacres by Portuguese soldiers in Mozambique.

But either indignation is at a lower point than advertised here or the police show of strength cooled passions. The first of Mr. Caetano's four days in London passed off almost without incident.

The most remarkable feature of his trip, billed as a celebration of Portugal's 600-year alliance with Britain, is the security.

Police Are Everywhere

Lines of uniformed police ring every place Mr. Caetano visits. Detachments from the special watch mingle with the few demonstrators and strengthen Mr. Caetano's armed bodyguard of four men. The special patrol group, Scotland Yard's new armed and mobile force, is on constant duty, watching rooftops and other possible danger spots.

There were no protesters at Heathrow Airport when Mr. Caetano arrived near noon. The police kept all but the press at least a quarter of a mile from the VIP lounge where the premier was welcomed.

About 40 demonstrators from the Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea, turned up in Belgrave Square where Mr. Caetano is staying. The demonstrators, bearing banners and placards, proclaimed "Caetano Get Out," were outnumbered by journalists as well as police.

Only about 80 were at Downing Street when Mr. Caetano arrived for an hour's talk with Prime Minister Edward Heath. The protesters were kept nearly 100 yards away and Mr. Caetano probably could not even hear them chant, in Portuguese, "Caetano assassin."

Later this evening, jeering demonstrators mustered about 500 in the streets of Green-

Sadat Sees Need To Revise Policy in Détente Era

CAIRO, July 16 (AP)—President Anwar Sadat demanded today a nationwide discussion to change Egypt's policy for the coming 25 years in the light of the new Soviet-American detente.

He made the demand in an address to the members of the new Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Mr. Sadat said the discussion should be carried out through the organs of the party and the parliament.

Mr. Sadat said, "The American-Soviet detente, according to Soviet party leaders, Leonid Brezhnev, may continue for at least 20 or 30 years."

He added that the Soviet position was made clear to his adviser, Hafiz Ismail, who returned Sunday from Moscow.

"The American position will be clear at the UN discussions scheduled to begin next week," Mr. Sadat said.

"In Egypt, we should study the effects of this detente on our own and our future... at least in the coming 25 years," he said.

Nixon Conversations Taped; May Include Those With Dean

Recording Devices In Phones, Offices

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A former White House aide surprised the Senate Watergate hearings today by disclosing that President Nixon had listening devices installed in his offices and on his telephones two years ago.

Such recordings could confirm or deny the assertions of former White House counsel John W. Dean 3d that Mr. Nixon was aware of the Watergate burglary cover-up, starting in September, 1972, three months after it took place.

Alexander Butterfield, a former deputy assistant to the President, gave details of a James Bond-like world of electronic gadgets, voice-actuated tape recorders and President-locator boxes.

Mr. Butterfield first made his disclosure in a closed meeting with committee investigators Friday. He said then, and confirmed today, that the recording of conversations was something he knew the President did not want revealed. But he said he disclosed it reluctantly when he was asked in the committee interview.

He said one reason for his reluctance was the possibility that the recordings could have serious repercussions with regard to foreign governments.

"It is very obvious that this could be, I can't say that any longer, is embarrassing to our government," he said.

Mr. Butterfield said the telephone taps at the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., were removed whenever foreign dignitaries were guests.

Mr. Butterfield, who said he took the witness stand with only three hours' notice, was called to testify before the scheduled appearance of Herbert W. Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's former personal lawyer.

Meanwhile, in a written statement to the committee, Mr. Kalmbach said that the "No. 2 and No. 3 men on the White House staff"—meaning H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman—had directed him to raise the funds which, it has been alleged, were used to buy the silence of the original Watergate trial defendants.

But Mr. Kalmbach asserted that he had assumed the funds had to be raised to "discharge a moral obligation that had arisen in some manner unknown to me." He said he found it incomprehensible "that my actions in this regard could have been regarded in any way as improper or unethical."

Samuel Dash, counsel to the Senate committee, said Mr. Butterfield's disclosure could pave the way for a demand that recordings of conversations between the President and Mr. Dean be produced.

"So if Dean, Ehrlichman, Haldeman and Colson had a particular meeting with the President, there would be a tape recording with the President of the full conversation," Counsel Dash asked.

"Yes, sir," he replied.

Mr. Butterfield told Mr. Dash that the way to reconstruct any presidential conversations is obvious: "Obtain the tape and play it."

Mr. Dash said in an interview later that having waived objections to Senate testimony by Mr. Dean, he doesn't see how the White House could object to providing the tape recordings to the committee.

Mr. Butterfield, 47, now the administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, told the committee that since the equipment was installed, every conversation the President had in his office and every telephone call was recorded.

In a letter read to the committee, J. Fred Buzhardt, special counsel to the President, confirmed that presidential meetings and conversations in the White House have been recorded since the spring of 1971.

Mr. Buzhardt also wrote that the recording was a system that had been used during the presidency of the late Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mr. Butterfield said that Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



SURPRISE WITNESS—Alexander Porter Butterfield (back to camera), a former deputy assistant to the President, telling Senate Watergate committee that recording devices were placed in President Nixon's offices. Listening, from left, Sen. Howard Baker Jr., deputy counsel Rufus Edmisten, and Sen. Sam Ervin, the committee chairman.

U.S. Admits Illegal Pre-1970 Bombing In Cambodia and Forging of Records

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UPI)—The Nixon administration admitted for the first time today that it conducted secret B-52 bombing raids in Cambodia as early as 1969 and then falsified records to make it appear that the attacks occurred in South Vietnam.

Nixon Better, May Quit Hospital in 3 or 4 Days

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UPI)—President Nixon continued to show improvement today in his battle with viral pneumonia, his doctors said.

"He is progressing satisfactorily," said Dr. Sol Katz, pulmonary specialist from Georgetown University School of Medicine, one of the team of doctors treating the President at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said Mr. Nixon's progress is such that he will be able to meet as scheduled with three state visitors in the next two weeks—the Shah of Iran on July 24, Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam on July 30 and Japanese Premier Takeo Tanaka July 31-Aug. 1.

Mr. Nixon's spirits were described as "just fine." Dr. Katz said he may be able to leave the hospital by Thursday or Friday.

"He's vivacious, loquacious—an excellent patient," Dr. Katz said.

Mr. Nixon awoke at 8 a.m. after a good night's sleep, Dr. Walker Tkach said. He said the President was given four chest therapy treatments yesterday.

The treatment resulted in "considerable improvement in his chest congestion and chest discomfort is now at a minimum," Dr. Tkach said.

The therapy did cause the President to experience some fatigue to the point where he was given mild pain killers for relief, Dr. Tkach said.

for the activities for B-52 squadrons stationed in Guam.

In a letter to the Senate Armed Services Committee, Mr. Schlesinger said only that "prior to May, 1970, B-52 strikes occurred in Cambodia." He said the raids had been "conducted for some period of time and were fully authorized."

This authorization, Mr. Schlesinger said, was made "after careful consideration" on the basis of protecting the lives of 500,000 American servicemen in South Vietnam.

"Because of the sensitive operational and diplomatic situation, special security precautions were taken to insure that the operations would not be compromised," he said.

Later, Jerry W. Friedheim, assistant defense secretary for public affairs, said in an interview that the raids coincided with the beginning of U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam, and that Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, now Army chief of staff but then U.S. commander in Vietnam, was concerned that the pullout could not be achieved safely with the Communist sanctuaries intact.

"From where he sat, he wanted to do it [withdrawal] the safest way possible, and the civilian leadership agreed," Mr. Friedheim said.

The Pentagon's admissions of covert strategic bombing missions over Cambodia surfaced today as a 37-year-old former Air Force operations officer testified before a congressional committee about his part in the cover-up.

Former Maj. Hal M. Knight told the committee that in March and April, 1970—before the U.S. government's "incursion" into Cambodia—he helped direct B-52 missions to Cambodian targets on about two dozen occasions.

Mr. Knight, who now is a graduate student in Memphis, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

After 17 Days in Captivity

Canadians Cite Bad Treatment by Viet Cong

SAIGON, July 16 (AP)—Two Canadian officers released by the Viet Cong after 17 days in captivity, said today that they were marched through a jungle with their arms bound and nooses around their necks, and attempts

were made to force a confession of spying from them.

Capt. Ian Patten of Toronto and Capt. Fletcher Thomson of Ottawa said that they successfully resisted. The two members of the International Commission of Control and Supervision were released yesterday in the Xuan Loc area, 45 miles east of Saigon, where they fell into Viet Cong hands June 28.

"On the whole, we were treated humanely, with respect," Capt. Patten said. "But there were certain personalities... that did at times make life uncomfortable."

"We were bound on a number of occasions, particularly on the march. And we did without a great deal of sleep—in other words, we had no sleep. After

Thomson. All four were with the ICSS at Xuan Loc.

Capt. Patten said that "they were asked repeatedly to sign a document stating they had entered the Viet Cong area. 'Illegally, without prior notice, without a liaison officer, without the other three members of the commission,' and that they entered the area with 'articles of war'—their jeep, two radios, provided by the ICSS, a compass and camera."

"We lived in very uncomfortable conditions on numerous occasions, but so did they," Capt. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Kissinger Said to Start Rumor That He Will Replace Rogers

CHICAGO, July 16 (UPI)—The Chicago Daily News quoted State Department sources today as saying that Henry A. Kissinger himself was the source of reports that Mr. Kissinger will replace William P. Rogers as secretary of state.

The story was written by Keyes Beech from Tokyo, where Mr. Rogers is attending a U.S.-Japan economic conference. Mr. Rogers has refused comment on the reports, which were aired Friday by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Beech quoted a State Department official as saying, "Henry wants the job, all right, but he's probably telling the truth when he says the President hasn't discussed the matter with him. The reason is that Henry hasn't had the guts to ask Nixon for the job."

"One reason Kissinger wants the secretary's job is to get out from under the shadow of Watergate," another department official was quoted as saying.

The story said that department sources admitted there was a personality conflict between Mr. Rogers and Mr. Kissinger. They credited him with doing a good job in his missions for President Nixon. Mr. Beech wrote, but added that most of Mr. Kissinger's ideas had originated with the State Department.



TOKYO TALKS—U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers (2d from left) and U.S. Ambassador Robert Ingersoll (left) greeted by Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Aichi (right) and Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira before trade and economics talks.

In Support of Nixon in '70

Millionaire Lists Campaigners Who Got Total of \$2 Million

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP).—Multimillionaire W. Clement Stone has made public the full list of 42 congressional and other candidates to whom he contributed and lent more than \$2 million during the 1970 election campaign.

The Chicago insurance magnate told The Washington Post that he dipped into a fortune estimated at \$450 million to "strengthen the Republican party" and to elect more legislators who would "zealously cooperate" in re-electing President Nixon.

Mr. Stone distributed the \$2 million—\$10,000 in contributions and \$1,990,000 in loans, which he called contributions—in 29 states.

Conservative Sen. James L. Buckley of New York, for example, got a \$300,000 loan, which

has been repaid in full, and an outright gift of \$15,000.

Mr. Stone made his largest single expenditure in 1970 on behalf of the late Republican Sen. Ralph Smith, a \$500,000 loan, of which \$300,000 remains outstanding. Sen. Smith, who was defeated in Illinois by Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, also got a donation of \$17,500.

Another Loser

Among congressional candidates, the top beneficiary was Republican Jay Wilkinson, who received a gift of \$45,000 and a still outstanding loan of \$32,000 for a unsuccessful race against incumbent Rep. Tom Steed in Oklahoma.

Mr. Wilkinson is the son of Bud Wilkinson, a former adviser to Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon. Mr. Stone is foremost among Mr. Nixon's super-contributors, having given him \$2,812,500 for his 1968 campaign and \$3,050,145 in 1972.

Mr. Stone's second largest contribution to a House candidate was \$23,422 to right-wing Republican Phyllis Schlafly of Illinois. She lost to the incumbent Democrat, George E. Shulley.

Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan of California got \$25,000, the largest contribution made by Mr. Stone to a gubernatorial candidate. Gov. Reagan defeated Democrat Jess Uregho.

The smallest gift on the list, \$100, went to Rep. John Anderson, a moderate Illinois Republican.

A member of the Senate select Watergate committee, Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., is listed for \$10,000.

Mr. Stone, in making the voluntary disclosure, said that none of the 1970 contributions was requested by President Nixon. The candidates were suggested, instead, by GOP officials and friends in Washington, Mr. Stone said.

A self-made man who founded and heads the Combined Insurance Companies of America, Mr. Stone met Mr. Nixon in 1964, when both served on the board of the Boys Clubs of America.

Gave Nearly \$7 Million

Starting with the 1968 campaign, Mr. Stone has given almost \$7 million to political candidates—Republicans, with rare exceptions. He has said that he divided all of his gifts among multiple committees so as to avoid gift taxes.

There is no limit now on contributions to federal candidates. But a bill, expected to be taken up by the Senate late this month, would limit the total of contributions to all federal candidates together to \$100,000 from one person and \$200,000 from a married couple.

Mr. Stone has denied a report that he had invited special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox to trace the uses of his contributions to Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign.

"I have repeatedly stated that my contributions have definitely not been involved in Watergate, because I know exactly to which committees the checks were paid," Mr. Stone said.

But because there is a possibility that some of the money he gave was "misused," he said that he will conduct his own inquiry into how the \$2 million was spent.

Mr. Stone said of the monetary support he gave in 1970:

"I wanted both houses of Congress, and particularly the Senate, to consist of more members willing to back Nixon's basic programs because their philosophy of what was best for America would coincide with his."

Numerous other supporters of the President have turned up as substantial contributors to congressional candidates. They include Walter Annenberg, ambassador to Britain; Thomas Pappas of Boston, who has wide-ranging business interests in Greece; Max Fisher of Detroit and Henry Salvatori of Los Angeles, both oil men, and Henry Ford 3d, the auto executive.



LINER ON THE ROCKS—Tugboats pulling the cruise ship Canbera off Lloyd's Shoal, a few hundred yards outside the port of St. George, Grenada, where the ship was aground for three days. Freed undamaged, the ship continued on its way.

Revising Code May Take Years

Crime Bill Gives Congress Long Sentence

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 16 (NYT).—Congress, caught between multiplying problems and declining efficiency, may have reached a legislative absolute—the unpassable bill.

Attempting to rewrite the entire federal criminal code in one package, the lawmakers face the possibility that a bill can be so

long, so complex and so controversial that it cannot be processed within the two-year life span to which each Congress is limited.

All legislation that has not been passed by both houses in identical form, and sent to the President for signature, dies automatically when a Congress adjourns at the end of its second year. Then a new set of representatives, elected

the previous November, and a Senate with a third of its members newly elected, can—if they wish—resurrect such bills and begin processing them all over again.

Sponsors of the criminal code bill privately have conceded that there is no prospect of completing congressional action on the project before the end of 1974, and that there is considerable doubt that a succeeding two-year period will be long enough for the job.

Among the Problems

Among the problems that have brought action on a revised code to a virtual standstill are the following:

● Size. The version drafted by the Senate criminal law subcommittee is 538 pages long; the Nixon administration's alternative runs 336 pages. The line-by-line examination and amendment of a bill that is standard congressional procedure would take the most industrious committee many months.

● Controversy. Issues directly involved in rewriting and harmonizing the various elements of the code range from establishing new penalties for disclosing "national defense information" to abolishing insanity as a defense in criminal cases. Other provisions deal with such socially sensitive matters as capital punishment, abortion, obscenity and gun control.

● Professional interest. Lawyers compose 84 percent of the current Congress and 100 percent of the two judiciary committees that have jurisdiction over the criminal code, and they take particular interest in carefully scrutinizing changes in the rules of their profession.

● Politics. A Democratic Congress would not appear eager to present the kind of tough, law-and-order crime bill currently under discussion to President Nixon during his second term, particularly with the White House currently on the defensive on the Watergate issue.

And Mr. Nixon's successor after 1976, whether he be a Democrat or a Republican, will almost certainly want his attorney general to take a long look at a significant project like criminal-code revisions, making it unlikely that Congress could then complete action before 1980.

Began in January

Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark., chairman of the criminal law subcommittee, began the code-revision project just after the 93d Congress opened in January, but hearings on the nomination of L. Patrick Gray 3d as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Elliot L. Richardson as attorney general, delayed subcommittee action.

The McClellan bill is a considerably toughened version of recommendations made two years earlier by the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws, headed by former Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California, after a five-year study. About three months after the bill was introduced, the Justice Department offered its own revised code, prepared at the President's request.

The administration measure touched off protests over its provisions limiting access to both classified and unclassified government records. One provision would have barred a person accused of making public a classified document from defending himself with the argument that the document was improperly classified in the first place.

Under the present schedule, the McClellan subcommittee will continue holding hearings on the code through the summer and fall and will try to complete a final draft for full committee and Senate floor action in early 1974. But no one expects that the House can complete the same process in the remaining nine or 10 months of the year.

New Income Tax Chief Opens Probe of Watergate Charges

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, July 16 (NYT).—Donald C. Alexander, the new commissioner of the Internal Revenue System, believes that one of his most important tasks will be "maintaining public confidence in this agency."

He does not believe, however, that he can assign a top priority to the investigation of all the types of IRS wrongdoing that have been alleged during the Senate hearings into the Watergate scandal.

Mr. Alexander, who became commissioner on May 30, said in an interview that he has started his own "in-house investigation" of allegations that "enemies" of the Nixon administration had their tax returns audited while their friends had tax cases against them dropped.

"This is the same question that is being looked into by the staff of the congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, but Mr. Alexander said he felt the need to conduct his own inquiry "to satisfy ourselves that we have the agency we think we had in the past and we darned well are going to have in the future."

Campaign Money

On the other hand, he said he would not give top priority to investigating the possibility that some individuals who handled large amounts of cash during the 1972 Republican presidential campaign may have kept some of the money and not reported it as income.

Chief Drug Enforcer in U.S. Restricts 'No-Knock' Raids

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—The government today issued guidelines designed to restrict the use of "no-knock" narcotics raids and promised swift punishment of agents who violate the new rule.

John R. Bartels Jr., acting head of the Drug Enforcement Administration, said the guidelines represent an administration "shift in emphasis" toward the protection of individual rights.

The new guidelines require federal drug agents to obtain the approval of Mr. Bartels or his deputy for any no-knock raids, require agents to get a warrant from a federal magistrate "when-ever humanly practical" before making a forced entry, instruct agents to wear badges or other identifying insignia when making raids and prohibit agents from firing their guns except in self-defense, defense of another person or on official target practice.

Mr. Bartels acknowledged that many of the requirements of the new guidelines were already included in the agency's manual when agents allegedly abused individual rights in mistaken raids in Illinois and elsewhere.

Curfewment Seen

But he said the issuance of a separate manual on search and arrest policies and his personal insistence that the rules be observed should curtail repetition of such incidents.

He said he could not guarantee that abuses would never occur, but added that "I can guarantee one thing—that every federal agent will know what is expected of him and the consequences of violations."

"The misuse of that badge, the misuse of that gun will be dealt with as firmly as possible and as quickly as possible."

Mr. Bartels has sent an assistant to regional and district of-

Chinese Quake Detected

BERKELEY, Calif., July 16 (AP).—A strong earthquake was recorded Saturday in the Kunming Mountains of western China by the seismographic station here and others around the world.

Sabena Spurns Dassault Plane

Boeing and Declining Dollar Win Order Over Strong Franc

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 16 (NYT).—Sabena, the Belgian airline, has ordered 10 American airplanes instead of 10 French ones in a dramatic illustration of the way the devaluation of the dollar is beginning to help American sales overseas.

In political and industrial circles in France, where aircraft matters are particularly sensitive, the Belgians are being chided for their failure to show a "European spirit" in their decision. But such spirit would cost Sabena, one of Europe's biggest carriers, about 30 percent more on each plane it ordered.

Sabena turned to Boeing for its equipment order and will now take 10 models of the two-engine 737, which carries 115 passengers each. The alternative the airline had been studying was the twin-engine Mercure, which carries 140 passengers.

Erosion of Dollar

The price of the Boeing 737 is under \$6 million. The price of the Mercure is 32 million francs. Because of the nearly constant erosion of the dollar's international value during the last two years, this works out to nearly \$8 million at the latest exchange rate.

When the dollar was worth 55 French francs in 1969, instead of the present 410, the two planes would have been more competitive.

Boeing has been able to keep its prices low because it has already sold about 400 of the 737s. The Dassault-Breguet company, which makes the Mercure, has sold only 10, and these to an internal French airline, Air Inter, controlled by the French state. It is these effects of the dollar's depreciation that have made French and other European officials particularly anxious to arrest the slide.

In this case, Sabena stimulates employment not in Europe but in Seattle. At the same time, French-inspired efforts to create the base for an all-European aircraft industry are set back.

Temporary Settlement

Anxious over the possibility that European states might retaliate by setting up protectionist barriers, the United States came to a temporary settlement with Europe last weekend at Basel, Switzerland, when it undertook to support the dollar in the exchange markets.

That important accord helped stop the dollar's precipitous drop last week.

As in most aircraft contracts in Europe, Boeing and Dassault-Breguet had to make side offers to increase the attractiveness of their respective products.

The French company, whose major shareholder is Marcel Dassault, designer of the Mirage jet, took up half the capital of a Belgian company known as Sabena in an arrangement aimed at making Belgium a partner in

New Bermuda Governor

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 16 (Reuters).—Sir Edwin Leather was sworn in today as the 13th governor of Bermuda. He succeeds the late Sir Richard Sharpley, who was killed in the grounds of government house in March. His aide-de-camp, Capt. Hugh Sayers, also was killed.

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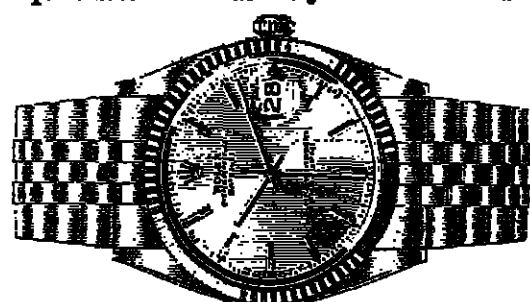
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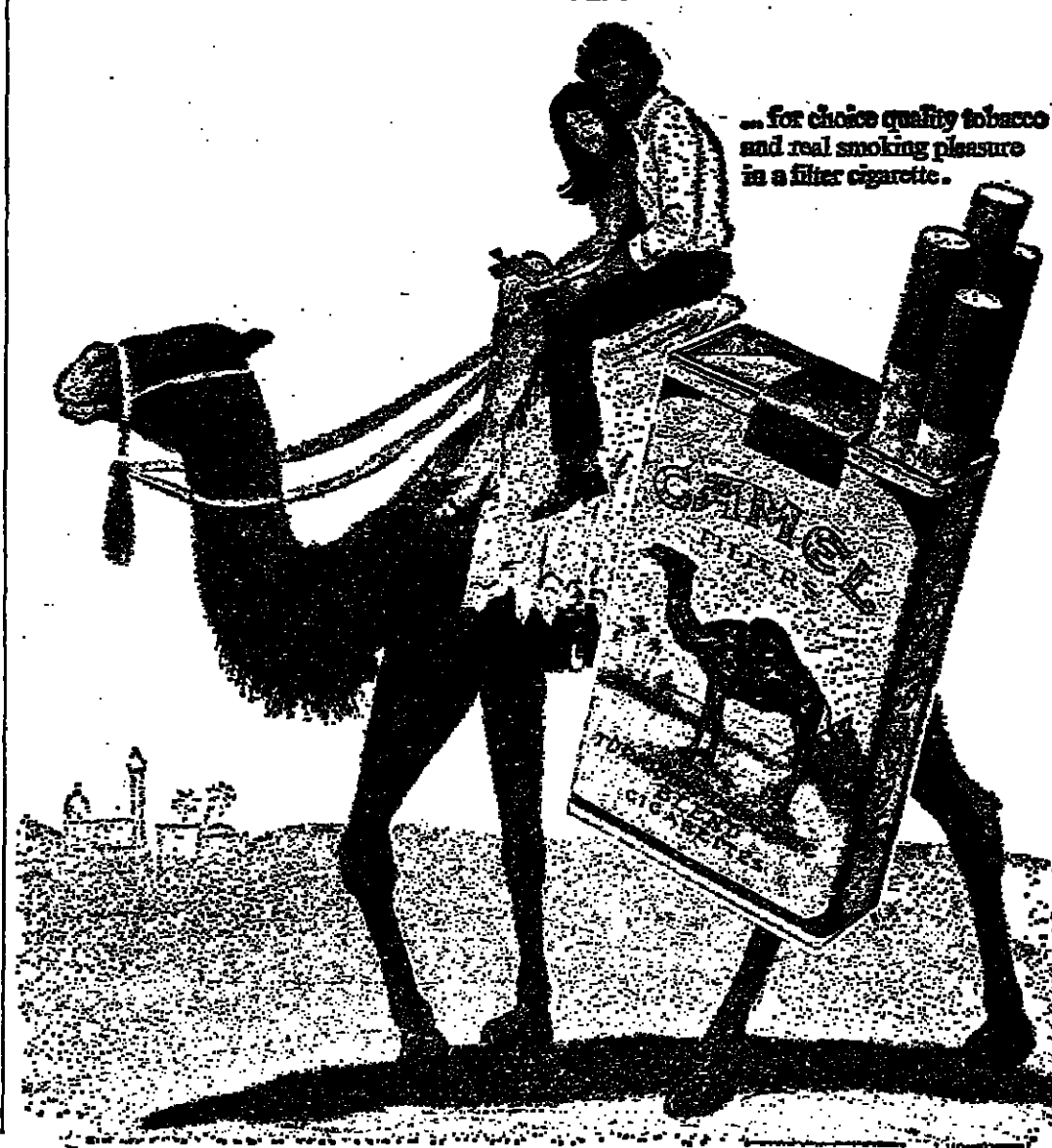
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Auto Workers, GM Begin Negotiations

DETROIT, July 16 (AP).—Contract negotiations between General Motors Corp. and the United Auto Workers opened today, with a top executive of the auto giant saying that a strike in the industry can be avoided.

George Morris Jr., GM vice-president in charge of industrial relations, made the comment moments before GM executives held their first session with leaders of the UAW. UAW leaders made no statement but a group entered the talks bearing a huge blue and white cake inscribed "no and out"—a reference to a union goal of allowing auto workers with 30 years of experience to retire on full pension.

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Strike Leader Evading Arrest

Unionist Calls Thieu Party Failure

By Thomas W. Lippman
SAIGON, July 16 (UPI).—Nguyen Van Cuot is remarkably pugnacious for a man with a price on his head, a man who has been hiding from the South Vietnamese police since April.

"I have to keep moving," he said this morning in an interview arranged by a friend. "I never sleep anywhere more than two nights." He described his separation from job, home and family as "an enforced vacation."

Mr. Cuot is vice-president of the Railroad Workers Union. He is one of three members of the union's hierarchy who went into hiding on April 17, the day the union staged a brief work stoppage in a pay dispute with the government and police began rounding up the organizers.

The wage increase the workers were seeking has since been granted, but the consequences of the stoppage have escalated into a major political incident. The union staged a brief work stoppage in a pay dispute with the government and police began rounding up the organizers.

A government spokesman said the arrests followed the discovery of documentary evidence that the union leaders were planning to form a Communist-dominated labor organization.

Union officials and political opponents of the government have ridiculed this claim, portraying the union as a legitimate labor organization.

New Premier Named in Nepal

KATMANDU, Nepal, July 16 (Reuters).—Kirtinidhi Bista has resigned as premier of Nepal and has been replaced by the chairman of the parliament, Nagendra Prasad Rijal, a royal communiqué said today.

Mr. Bista first became premier of the Himalayan kingdom in April 1969, after being deputy premier for some time under Surya Bahadur Thapa.

He has resigned on two other occasions since becoming premier—once in 1970 to seek reelection, and again in 1971 after being criticized by King Mahendra for taking a tough stand against a politician pardoned by royal decree. Both times he was reappointed, and King Birendra, who succeeded his father in January last year, retained him as premier.

ing the crackdown as an attempt by President Nguyen Van Thieu to crush union resistance to his new political party.

"I'm not a Communist," Mr. Cuot said. "I don't accept the Communist's political decision. They are atheists, I am a Buddhist." What is happening, he said, is that Mr. Thieu's recruiters "are trying to make us move from union work to political work. But Thieu's Democracy party has failed to win any support in the ranks of the workers."

If it were known how many people in South Vietnam share the political views of Mr. Cuot, it would be a lot easier to predict the country's future. Despite his professed anti-Communism, he rejects the current government as "a police state," regards the war as an outdated relic that is irrelevant in the current international context and hopes for pressure from the United States to force Mr. Thieu to reach a political settlement with the National Liberation Front.

"I'm not hoping for a coup," Mr. Cuot said. "If the war goes on, the dying will go on, too, but a coup will also bring death."

U.S. Planes Try To Halt Reds in Cambodia Battle

PHNOM PENH, July 16 (UPI).—U.S. warplanes bombed within seven miles of the capital today in support of Cambodian government forces trying to repulse a Communist attack to the south, field reports said.

The reports and military sources said there was fighting to the west, southwest and northwest of the capital. "The situation is very grave," Gen. Un Kau said.

Battle reports said Cambodian troops evacuated their positions to the south of Takhmau and about six miles southeast of the capital and swam across the Bassac River.

The reports said that some residents of Takhmau had packed their belongings and joined refugees from other parts of the country streaming into the capital.

The high command said fighting continued sporadically north-east of the capital on Highway 7 and southeast along Highway 1. The reports said there was fighting 10 miles southwest on Highway 3. They said government forces there were reported using armored cars, artillery and U.S. air strikes to halt rebel advances.

What I hope is that there will be good-faith execution of the Paris agreement."

Mr. Cuot, who was born in Saigon in 1919, has a wife and seven children whom he said he has not seen since he went underground.

He said he had adopted the principle that union work and politics do not mix and had stood by it except for a brief period in 1963, when he supported a Buddhist protest against President Ngo Dinh Diem. Mr. Cuot was arrested at that time and released when Diem was overthrown later that year. He said he was one of 11 founders of the Railroad Workers Union in 1954.

Awaiting Article 11

Referring to the arrest of union leaders, Mr. Cuot said:

"This can't go on forever, it can't last indefinitely. Sooner or later this government is going to have to respect the Paris peace agreement and carry out Article 11."

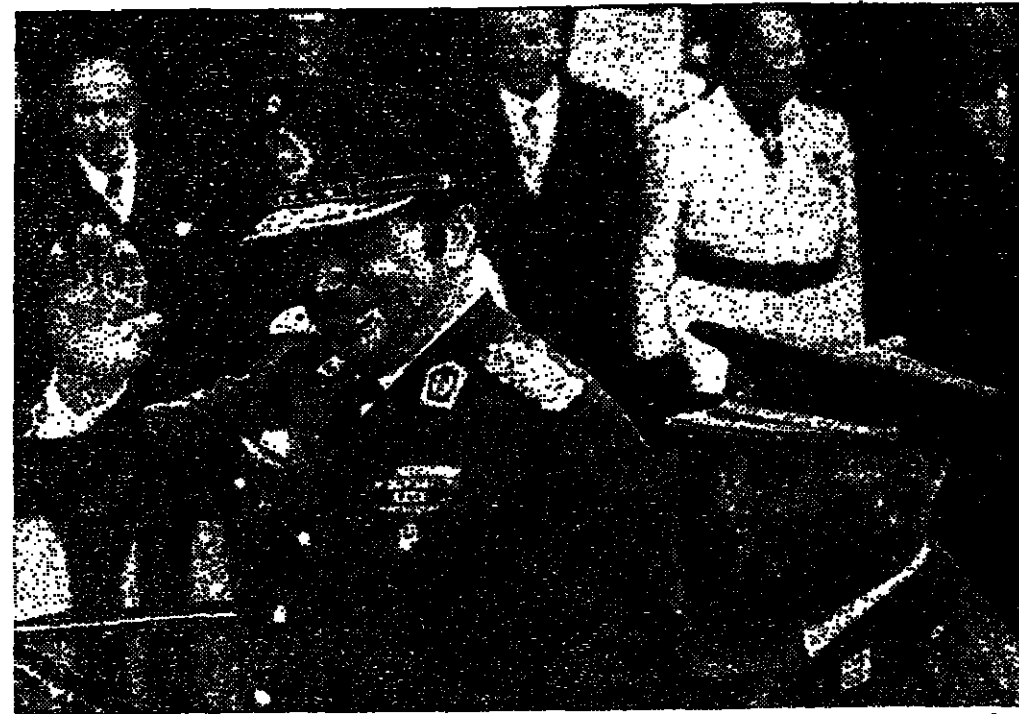
That article provides that both Saigon and the Viet Cong will "immediately" set to "ensure the democratic liberties of the people," including freedom of speech and organization. Official spokesmen for the Saigon government, however, have said that current martial-law restrictions on speech, assembly and the press will not be lifted until there is no longer a threat to the country's security.

"It's useless to continue the war—useless for both sides," Mr. Cuot said. "This was presented to us as a war against the Communists—Brezhnev went to Washington and signed agreements with Nixon, Kissinger is going to Peking. The relationship of America, Russia and China is changing—the war against Communism doesn't mean anything anymore."

N. Vietnam Premier Arrives in Budapest

VIENNA, July 16 (Reuters).—North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong arrived in Budapest today for a "friendly visit" at the invitation of the Hungarian Communist party and government.

Mr. Pham was accompanied by Le Thanh Nghi, a North Vietnamese deputy premier who specializes in negotiating economic aid agreements with Communist governments. The visit is believed to be connected with Hanoi's efforts to get more East European aid for reconstruction purposes.



ANOTHER FIRST—Generalissimo Francisco Franco welcoming Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, the Paraguayan president, yesterday in Madrid. Gen. Stroessner is the first Paraguayan president to pay an official visit (four days this time) to Spain.

Obituaries

Relman Morin, Newsman, Pulitzer Winner

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP).—Relman Pat Morin, 65, who twice won the Pulitzer Prize during his career with the Associated Press, was found dead in his apartment this morning.

He had been in ill health and death was attributed to natural causes.

Mr. Morin won the Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of the Korean War in 1951 and for his eyewitness reporting of rioting over school integration at Little Rock, Ark., in 1958.

He joined AP in 1934 and served in Los Angeles, New York, London, Algiers, Tokyo, Cairo, New Delhi, Italy and Korea. He was in charge of AP operations in France for two years.

Mr. Morin spent the year 1930 traveling in China and studying in Chinese universities. After joining the AP, he returned to the Orient. He was chief of the AP bureau in Tokyo and then on a roving assignment in the Far East from 1937 until the attack on Pearl Harbor, which caught him in Saigon in what was then French Indochina.

He was interned by the Japanese and examined on a charge of espionage. He was told that the charge would be dropped if he would make propaganda broadcasts from Tokyo. He refused.

After seven months, he was released and returned to the United States.

Luigi Moretti

ROME, July 16 (AP).—Luigi Moretti, 68, a noted Italian architect and co-designer of the Watergate development residence-

dial complex in Washington, died of a heart attack Saturday, it was announced today.

Mr. Moretti's other leading works include the Montreal Stock Exchange tower and the Olympic village of the Rome 1960 games.

Matthew G. Bender

LOS ANGELES, July 16 (UPI).—Matthew G. Bender, 70, half-brother of President Nixon's wife, Pat, died Saturday at his home.

Deila Ashley

PARIS, Texas, July 16 (AP).—Deila Ashley, 81, believed to be the first woman commissioned as a U.S. deputy marshal, died yesterday at a Dallas nursing home. Miss Ashley was commissioned in 1926 and served eight years. She later became a U.S. district clerk in Beaumont.

Russian Volcano Erupts

MOSCOW, July 16 (UPI).—Tyatya volcano on Kunashir, the Kuril island nearest Japan, has erupted for the first time in more than 150 years, the Soviet news agency Tass said yesterday. "Residents of nearby settlements have been evacuated," Tass said.

Export Curbs Termed 'Aggression'

France Bitterly Attacks U.S. Over Soybeans at EEC Talks

By David Hawthorth

BRUSSELS, July 16 (UPI).—France's Jacques Chirac startled the Common Market farm ministers meeting here today by accusing the United States of "aggression" and "whimsy" in its recent limitation of soybean exports.

The minister said that the European Economic Community's commission had shown itself incapable of dealing with such emergencies and that the EEC should take immediate steps to safeguard its own production of protein, in particular oilseed and oil cake.

But the tone and bitterness of Mr. Chirac's remarks, which shocked his colleagues, were not confined to the Americans. He turned also on the EEC agriculture commissioner, Pierre Lardinois, for his suggestion last week that the nine EEC countries should turn themselves into net exporters of sugar into net importers.

Mr. Chirac gave the commission notice that this idea was completely unacceptable to his country. He said France, which is the largest Common Market sugar producer, could not even use Mr. Lardinois's proposal as a basis for discussion.

Turns on Countryman

"I am astonished that Europe should be asked to trim sugar production," Mr. Chirac said, adding that the commission proposal was nothing less than "ridiculous." At this point, the minister turned his criticism on Claude Cheysson, commissioner with responsibility for the EEC budget and developing countries, saying that Mr. Cheysson, a Frenchman, was making a mockery of French interests.

This last remark was especially badly received by the other ministers since EEC commissioners do not hold a brief for their own national interests. Regardless of nationality, they are under oath to serve a European rather than a national interest. There was widespread comment in the Council of Ministers corridors that Mr. Chirac had overstepped the bounds of rhetoric and good sense in seeking to embarrass Mr. Cheysson.

But Mr. Chirac agreed that France would take part in working-group discussions about sugar, although he warned that all the principles on which the commission's document was based would be vigorously questioned and would not be considered as a basis for further discussion.

West German Farm Minister Josef Hart described the French attitude toward the sugar plan, which is designed to help the economies of developing countries, as "unbearable." He asked for caution and restraint, pleading that the Common Market should not take a hard line on this or the soybean issue until Mr. Lardinois had returned from his talks in Washington with Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butte and President Nixon's special trade representative, William D. Reiter.

Position on Exports

He said there was no point in agreeing at this stage to Mr. Chirac's demand for an immediate ban on soybean-substitute exports or a surveillance of EEC milk powder exports until the results of Mr. Lardinois's talks were known.

This position was endorsed by both the Dutch and the British ministers, who, while conceding that the French might have a point in strictly objective terms, were anxious not to inflame what is already a sensitive diplomatic and economic factor in the Atlantic relationship.

A decision on whether the EEC Commission should send a letter of protest to the United States until the soybean export restrictions were held over until tomorrow when the farm ministers will resume their discussions.

Clearly, the majority is against such a move but it might be persuaded to agree to it as a purely formal device to soften the present mood of abridgment on the part of the French.

Colombia and Vatican Sign New Concordat

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 16 (Reuters).—Colombia and the Vatican signed a new concordat here last week under which Colombians will be able to contract civil marriages and obtain civil divorce without fear of formal excommunication by the Catholic Church.

The concordat, which regulates church-state relations and church affairs in Colombia, replaces an earlier accord signed in 1887 which penalized civil marriages and divorce with excommunication.

The concordat also introduces the principle of religious liberty—permitting Colombians to join the church of their choice.

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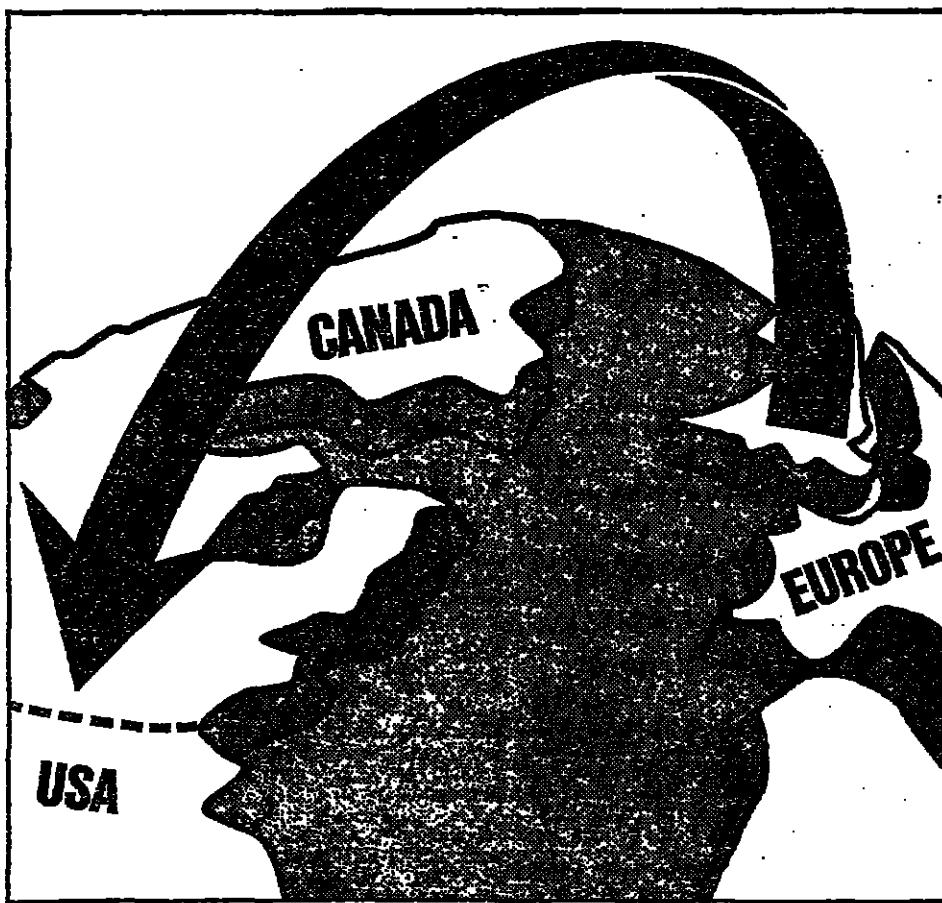
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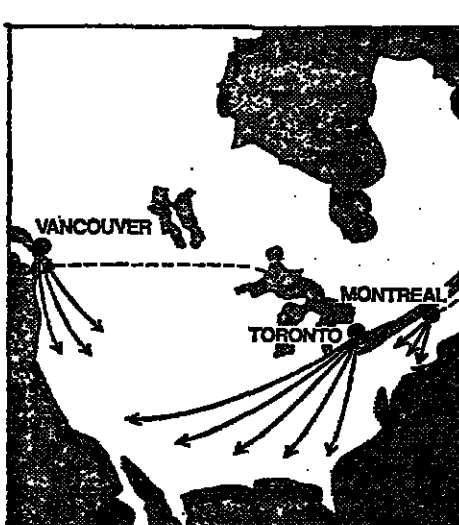
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July 16/50

U.S. Gives India Aid Buildings; To Begin Talks on Rupee Debt

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—U.S. Ambassador to India Daniel P. Moynihan has been instructed to turn over a complex of U.S.-owned buildings in New Delhi to the Indian government and to start negotiations with Prime Minister

Indira Gandhi on a compromise settlement of \$840 million of U.S.-owned rupees.

A State Department spokesman said today that the buildings were being turned over to India under an agreement with the United States to do so when it no longer needed them.

But the spokesman, Paul W. Hare, said that additional development assistance to India by the United States was possible, as well as continuation of a \$53-million food-grain program distributed by American voluntary agencies. American aid to India has totaled about \$10 billion during the last two decades.

Mr. Hare said that, on the question of development aid, "We are discussing a number of topics as possible elements of a future cooperative relationship with India." But he acknowledged that no final decisions have been made on continuation of American assistance.

To Discuss Rupees

Mr. Hare also said that Mr. Moynihan will discuss the \$840 million in rupees owed by India to the United States, largely for the purchase of surplus food grains to avert famine. The interest being generated by that loan could bring the figure to between \$2 billion and \$3 billion before the debt is entirely paid by the end of the century.

The State Department has withheld details on terms of the settlement, but it is known that the United States will retain the claim on an undiscovered amount of rupees. The rest apparently will be forgiven and no longer will represent a possible claim against the Bank of India.

In the fall of 1971, Mrs. Gandhi said that India would not require further food assistance on credit sales from the United States. But a school-lunch program and a food program for pregnant mothers have been continuing and, in the year that ended June 30, amounted to \$53 million.

The demand for an election is the first to be made by a major political party here. The vote for prime minister is not expected until 1975, although a key election is scheduled early next year in Uttar Pradesh, India's largest state.

The Jan Sangh also urged new elections in states under "present rule," or the control of the central government. Within the last few months, four state governments ruled by the Congress party have fallen because their leaders had scant local support. The four states are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and Orissa.

Pakistani POW Case Scheduled By World Court

THE HAGUE, July 16 (AP)—The International Court of Justice announced today it will schedule special sessions to examine whether it has jurisdiction in the legal battle for the repatriation of 195 Pakistani prisoners of war accused of genocide.

The court, by an 8-4 vote, gave Pakistan until Oct. 1 to file submissions. India, which has so far refused to plead before the court, was given until Dec. 15 to file.

Pakistan has been seeking a court ruling that the prisoners from the 1971 war—now held by India but wanted for war crimes by Bangladesh—should be sent home to face trial. The Pakistanis have argued that this would be in accordance with the Geneva conventions and have indicated that Pakistan would be prepared to recognize Bangladesh once the matter is settled.

Rome Newspaper Struck in Protest Over New Editor

ROME, July 16 (Reuters)—The staff of the Rome daily Il Messaggero today began an indefinite strike timed to coincide with the presentation of a new government to parliament for a vote of confidence.

The staff is protesting the appointment of Luigi Barzani, author of "The Italians" as editor after rightist magazine owner Edilio Rusconi bought 50 percent of the newspaper's shares.

Mr. Barzani, a former deputy of the right-of-center Liberal party, was to have taken over from editor Alessandro Perrone, who controls the other 50 percent of the shares, two weeks ago, but his way was barred by a crowd of angry journalists. The new editor was taking legal action against Mr. Perrone.

The staff said it was beginning its strike today to influence the new center-left government to block the "raid on Il Messaggero" carried out with the approval of the previous (center) government.

The leftist parties are supporting Mr. Perrone since they believe the take-over is an attempt to shift Il Messaggero's independent line to the right.

U.S. Group Leaves China

SHANGHAI, July 16 (AP)—Eight U.S. congressmen and their wives left for the United States today after a two-week official tour of China.



SPlicing THE MAINBRACE—Crewmen of the New Zealand frigate Otago, on a protest cruise in the French nuclear test zone, receiving their daily allowance of navy rum.

Catholic Churchmen Attack France's Nuclear-Test Plans

PARIS, July 16 (Reuters)—A public debate between Roman Catholic Church and military leaders over France's nuclear policy intensified today as the opening explosion in the bomb tests was awaited in the South Pacific.

The first nuclear explosion at Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia was expected early this week. The French Defense Ministry remained silent about the plans, but Defense Minister Robert Galley said that the government was going ahead with testing despite the international protests.

The protesters were joined by the Roman Catholic bishop of Orléans, Msgr. Olivier Riobe, who issued a statement attacking the tests. And Cardinal Jean Daniélou of France, writing in the newspaper Le Figaro today, said that "to fight against the arms race is a form of fight for peace. For this arms race always carries the risk of use of nuclear weapons which are not simply deterrents."

Their statements followed a letter published in Le Figaro on Saturday from Adm. Marc de Joybert, chief of staff of the French Navy, in which he told church leaders to keep out of military matters.

The Gaullist newspaper, La Nation, joined the controversy today in a front-page editorial which asked why French bishops reproached the government for providing the country with an up-to-date weapon.

"It is detestable, no doubt," La Nation added, "but which weapon is not?"

Le Figaro backed the government in an editorial today asking why France should stand aside when other great powers kept their nuclear weapons.

"Why these bitter campaigns [against France] when neither Russia, nor the United States, nor China, nor Great Britain

are the objects of disapproving demonstrations in France?" it asked.

In the Pacific, meanwhile, final preparations appeared to have been made for the start of the testing, which has been criticized in Australia, New Zealand, Asia, South America and Europe.

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Italian Toll In Flooding Is Put at 15

MILAN, July 16 (AP)—Severe rainstorms lashed northern Italy during the weekend, causing floods and landslides along the Italian Riviera and leaving at least 15 persons dead, authorities said.

Four persons drowned when a bridge collapsed near Turin on Saturday. Their cars plunged into a river.

Ten persons drowned because of rough seas on the coasts. A Brazilian seaman was knocked into a deep tank on his ship by a gust of wind and died, Venice authorities said.

The worst damage from rainstorms was reported along the Italian Riviera, crowded with tourists. Water swept away some parked cars in Savona.

Landslides blocked roads in the provinces of Biella, Vado Ligure and Albenga. Dozens of cellars were flooded in Turin. Milan and other north Italian cities.

In England, torrential rains brought widespread flooding to large areas in the north. Several highways, including the M-1 and A-1 freeways leading to the north from London, were closed by swirling waters, police said.

Some houses in the city of Chesterfield were flooded up to 10 feet. Streets at nearby Chapelton were under three feet of water.

At Pinnerley meteorological station, near Doncaster, a record 2.28 inches of rain was recorded in less than 24 hours.

In southeast France, a river swollen by heavy rain swept away the only bridge in Digne. The hospital and railroad station, along with half of Digne's 15,000 inhabitants, were cut off from the main part of town. To cross the river, it is necessary to make a detour of 60 miles.

The union said that the publishers of three Athens newspapers will be exempted from the strike because they have accepted the journalists' demands.

The Union of Publishers said that the strike was illegal and in violation of the collective agreement signed with journalists in April, 1972. They said they will consider the strike as breach of the agreement, which expires in October.

Ceausescu, Tito End Talks
BELGRADE, July 16 (UPI)—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and President Tito ended two days of talks today, which Yugoslavian officials said centered on major international issues.

Irish Seize Weapons for IRA On Vessel in Dublin Harbor

DUBLIN, July 16 (AP)—Irish police and troops raided a British freighter in Dublin Harbor today and seized eight cases of arms and ammunition bound from Montreal to Northern Ireland.

Police said the "fairly large" consignment of weapons was destined for the Irish Republican Army, which is fighting to oust Britain from Northern Ireland and to unite it with the republic.

The weapons were seized aboard the freighter Manchester Vigor, which docked last night after arriving from Montreal. The owners said the ship made no other stops on the way.

One man was arrested. His identity was not made public. Police said they acted on a tipoff and when they went aboard the ship they went straight to one of the 31 containers to be disembarked in Dublin. It contained 11 cases of arms.

"Machinery Parts" Officials said the container was addressed to a fictitious address and was marked as containing "machinery parts." They declined to make public the name of the consigner in Canada.

It was the biggest arms haul since March 29 when the Irish Navy seized a shipment of weapons aboard the West German freighter Claudia. The freighter was boarded off the coast of Cork.

Meanwhile, the Dublin government, reportedly angered by a news conference held in the heart of Dublin by leaders of the Provisional wing of the IRA, prepared a statement for the Daily Parliament on its policy toward the outlawed organization.

Officials said the statement will be made either tomorrow or Wednesday by Justice Minister Patrick Conboy.

"Complete Withdrawal" IRA Provisional leaders David O'Connell, Seamus Trowney and others reaffirmed their vow to continue their campaign of violence and terrorism in Northern Ireland until "Britain agrees to

our demands for a complete withdrawal of her forces."

The news conference was held in a Dublin hotel with most of the Provisional high command present. All of the men are on the run and subject to arrest.

The meeting was called to announce publication of a new booklet outlining the IRA's version of the battle in Ulster and its aims for the future.

Irish police seized thousands of copies of the booklet in Drogheda Saturday before it went on sale. Officials believe most of the first printing was rounded up in the raid.

Few incidents were reported during the day in Northern Ireland. In one, a policeman and a British soldier were injured when a car bomb exploded in front of a bank in Armagh. An army bomb-disposal expert who had just examined the car was unhurt. The bank was badly damaged.

RAF Pilot Killed In Oman Attack On Insurgents

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—A British Royal Air Force pilot has been killed flying a strike mission against guerrillas in Oman, the Defense Ministry said today.

The pilot, Flight Lt. Michael Drybanks, 23, was attached to the forces of the sultan of Oman "engaged from time to time in operations against insurgent tribesmen," a spokesman said.

The ministry could not say how many RAF pilots were attached to the sultan's military forces. But the spokesman said Lt. Drybanks, killed when his jet was downed by ground fire last Monday, was the first RAF flier to die in Oman.

The spokesman said Lt. Drybanks was flying a jet fighter belonging to the sultan.

Greeks Warned That Hoarding Perils Economy

ATHENS, July 16 (NYT)—Greeks who are hoarding goods and foods to stave off the effects of inflation have been warned by the government to desist or face economic ruin.

The warning was issued yesterday by Deputy Premier Nikolaos Makarezos in the wake of a widespread shopping spree by Greeks who are alarmed by currency depreciation.

"It is absolutely certain," Mr. Makarezos said, "that those seized by the fever of senseless purchases and hoarding are working for their own economic loss."

"The unhealthy psychology created here by the worldwide monetary upheaval," he said, "is leading people to rush to buy a commodity worth 10 drachmas for 20, 30 or even 50 on the naive assumption they will sell it later for 100."

He said that hoarders would regret their actions, adding, "the time will come when they will have to get rid of their stocks at a loss."

Inflation has been aggravated by the government's policy of maintaining the drachma at its 20-year parity of 30 to one U.S. dollar. Rising prices in Europe, coupled with the depreciation of most European currencies, led to soaring living costs and a reduction in the purchasing power of the drachma.

Israeli Soldier Stabbed, Robbed

TEL AVIV, July 16 (UPI)—An unknown assailant stabbed an Israeli soldier in the back and took his submachine gun in an attack near a religious shrine holy to both Jews and Muslims in Hebron, in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, the military command said today.

The early-morning assault on the soldier, who was injured slightly, occurred near the Tomb of Patriarchs, traditional site of the tombs of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and their wives.



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E. Berlin Lifts Ban on Passes To Youth Fête

BERLIN, July 16 (UPI)—The East German authorities have lifted a ban on wall passes for West Berliners during the July 28-Aug. 5 World Youth Festival in East Berlin, a West Berlin spokesman said today.

Last week, East German officials rejected applications for the festival period, saying that they could not cope with a flood of West Berlin tourists at the same time that thousands of youth delegates were in the city.

West Berlin protested the ban as a violation of the Big-Four agreement under which West Berliners may enter the East for a total of 30 days a year.

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Enlightening Episode

There was much that was baffling about the detention of two Canadian members of the international truce team in South Vietnam and the bad treatment accorded them. Admittedly, the truce arrangements are weak to the point of chaos. But such a patent affront to international opinion requires some explanation—and that neither the Viet Cong nor the North Vietnamese seem inclined to provide.

It could be assumed, at the outset, that Capt. Patten and Capt. Fletcher had fallen into the hands of a semi-isolated band of Viet Cong, which, existing precariously, was taking no chances with men who looked and talked very much like Americans. But when it became clear to the higher commands that such a mistake had been made, why the long delay in correcting it? Surely the Viet Cong are not so anarchic that orders from above, in a matter of this importance, can be defied with impunity.

Apparently, the two Canadians were being used as hostages to obtain local military advantages. The fact that they were Canadian, and that their delegation had won a reputation for applying the truce equitably, may have been a factor; the North Vietnamese prefer the kind of preferential treatment they have received from the Communist representatives on the international commission, and see no loss for themselves in the imminent departure of Canada from this frustrating job.

Be that as it may, the episode of the Canadians sheds some light on a portion of the Vietnamese problem that has been obscured of late by the publicity accorded the wrongs inflicted on the land by the American military and the Saigon government. It is a reminder of what was well recognized in the early days of the Viet Cong operations, the raids on villages and the killing of the villagers, the many ruthless acts committed in the name of revolution.

This does not, of course, excuse the follies and the failures of the American intervention. But it does help to explain in part how that intervention came about, and why it had so much support—until the scale of repression became so great that revolution set in. It also emphasizes the plain fact that civil war is hell compounded, and that, however virtuous the goals on either side may be, the means used by both are often appalling.

The Canadian captives emerged from their ordeal without permanent harm. But what was done to them, in their capacity as truce observers, more than hints at the fate of many opponents of the Viet Cong in the past—and what could happen in the future. No American should view his country's course in Indochina with any pride. But neither is he required to accept the Communists there as the bearers of light or to anticipate their future actions with any confidence in their humanity.

Diplomatic Disservice

The U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee made an unhappy error of judgment, we believe, in rejecting 9 to 7 the nomination of G. McMurtrie Godley—a career diplomat who served most recently as ambassador to Laos—to be assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs. The nomination was set aside, Chairman Fulbright explained, because in Laos Mr. Godley was "so intimately associated with Vietnam policy and such an enthusiastic activist" that he should not serve in a responsible East Asian position under the new conditions emerging now. Yet how could any ambassador to Laos fail to be "intimately associated with Vietnam policy"? Should a bureaucrat whose competence is otherwise acknowledged be penalized because he was "enthusiastic" about the policy he was obligated by his oath to carry out? The President made essentially this point in his strong protest to the committee over its handling of the appointment. By the logic of Mr. Fulbright, Foreign Relations would confirm for new Asian posts only those diplomats who, in their last Asian jobs, had resigned.

It is hard to avoid wondering if the committee took on Mr. Godley not so much out of reservations about his personal fitness but out of its own bitterness over Mr. Nixon's Indochina policy and its own rivalry with the President over policy-making power. The diplomat is in that sense a victim of disputes not of his own making. We say this not because of any admiration for the policy in

Laos which Mr. Godley supervised—a policy we have ourselves repeatedly faulted. The point is, however, that it is much to the nation's interest to keep its career diplomatic service insulated from the policy arguments and institutional power struggles which are inevitably the stuff of politics. No way else can the independence of judgment and the integrity of the foreign service be better protected. One would have thought the point had been adequately made by the purge of the State Department's China hands which the late Senator McCarthy pressed a generation ago. We would not deny Senator Fulbright's contention that the choice of men serving at Mr. Godley's level can affect the shaping of policy. But we would reply that congressional attempts to fine-tune policy by manipulating the career of professional foreign service officers are laden with heavy risk.

There is, after all, no shortage of legitimate ways in which a determined legislature can effectively make its mark on foreign policy. It can legislate. It can use its power of the purse. It can hold hearings, disseminate information and otherwise attempt to influence public and official opinion. It can block confirmation of policy-level presidential appointees, such as the secretary of state. Intervening in the workings of the career foreign service is not only a troubling but also a rather ineffectual way to send a President the message that his foreign policy is not what the Congress thinks it ought to be.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

General Peron's Argentina

With the resignation of the figurehead president elected only last spring, Argentina has committed itself to a fateful political experiment: Giving over immense government power to a septuagenarian, Juan Peron, whose excesses had led the army to remove him from office in 1955 and who has spent most of the intervening years in plush exile. Yet on the heels of his stand-in's sweeping victory last March, in the first elections since his ouster which his followers had been permitted to contest freely, he returned to Argentina, attracting a welcoming crowd of no fewer than three million people. Perhaps only in a country which has experienced civil disorder of Argentina's duration and intensity can there be a true comprehension of the expectations held out now for Mr. Peron. In fact, by a fresh gesture of the same military which once stripped him of the title, he is "General" Peron again.

General Peron has proved himself as ready and eager to fulfill the role of national savior as the mass of Argentines have been to thrust it upon him. Neither his 77 years nor his long absence nor the great difficulties ahead of rebuilding a deteriorating economy and suppressing civil strife seem to have fazed him. Since his homecoming, he has moved at once to his left and his right, doling out appointments, assurances and pledges to a broad spectrum of political factions and economic interest groups and apparently consolidating their support at every

step. It has been, close observers agree, a virtuoso political performance, belying the simplistic label "dictator" often placed on him. General Peron has not succeeded, or apparently tried, to accommodate the radical guerrillas held responsible for a continuing series of kidnappings and takeovers. But it seems to be the expectation of practically everyone else that he will manage to cope with them once he formally takes power. That should be over the next few weeks when new elections, a formality but a constitutional requirement, are held.

The largest question mark is the attitude of the military. General Peron has courted the armed forces carefully since his return. Many observers say that the social composition of the officer class has changed in a direction favorable to him and that the military has scant taste for the kind of strongman rule which would be the only mode available to it now. At any rate, Mr. Peron personifies policies which no likely individual or institutional challenger seems able to embody in any significant way: Improvement of the living standards of the poor and affirmation of national dignity. His pursuit of those populist and nationalist policies in his previous term in office led to his ouster by coup, but this time around the army itself stands discredited by its demonstrated incapacity to rule on its own. This gives General Peron a broad opening, and a great responsibility too.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

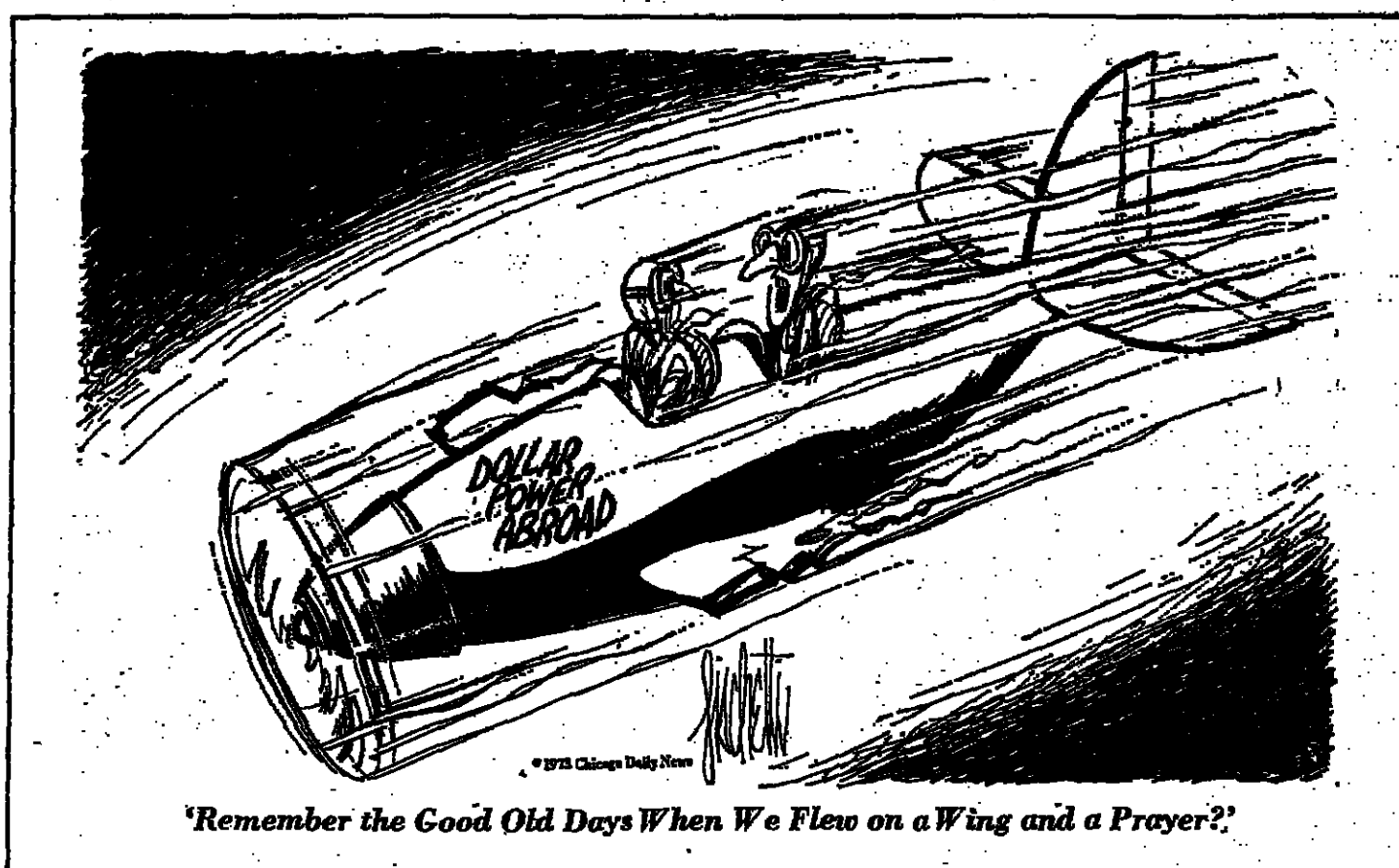
July 17, 1938

MADRID—According to some of the Spanish newspapers the government today opened negotiations for peace through the intermediary of the French Ambassador in Washington. The United States government, these papers said, is in accord with the Spanish government as to the advisability of leaving the question of a future Cuban regime to the will of the inhabitants by popular plebiscite.

Fifty Years Ago

July 17, 1923

ROME—The personal magnificence of Signor Mussolini carried the day after a long Sunday sitting of the Chamber, which closed weeks of debate on the Electoral Reform Bill with a vote of 303 against 140. The minority consisted of Socialists, Communists, Republicans and the Popolari of the Left. After the vote Mussolini said, "I have no desire to abolish parliament, I have nothing to replace it with."



The Gap Between Law and Lawyers

By Lesley Oelsner

NEW YORK—Whatever else the Watergate scandal may mean, wherever else it may lead in debate and reform, it has already raised disturbing questions for the U.S. legal profession. One of the main questions, as many see it, is why there seems to be such a gap between law and lawyers.

There has always been a gap, in reputation at least. For centuries, law has been considered the basis of civilized society. For just as long, lawyers have been criticized and even reviled—by playwrights such as Plautus and Shakespeare, by newspaper editorials and by clients.

But Watergate—in which lawyers have admitted to crimes ranging from burglary to obstruction of justice—has shown graphically that the gap is more than a matter of reputation alone. More importantly, it has focused public attention on an inconsistency that has pervaded the legal community for centuries: The legal profession has always taken the official stance that lawyers are "guardians of the law." But most lawyers—whether in private practice, in government or in business—have always paid far more attention to the special interests of their clients, candidates or companies than to the broad legal issues.

The key lesson of Watergate, particularly in the view of critics of lawyers, is that the profession must do far more than it has done to insure that lawyers do indeed try to "guard" the law.

Some Clues

No one is willing to say precisely how extensive this gap is between law and lawyers. Nor is anyone ready to spell out the reasons. But Watergate, to many experts, provides some clues.

Much of what the Watergate lawyers did was motivated, apparently, not so much by self-interest in the narrow sense, but by a "higher" interest—getting the President re-elected.

And that pattern, according to some observers, is analogous to the lawyer-client relationship in more everyday matters such as divorce and negligence cases.

"The main evil involved in Watergate is one which is prevalent throughout our legal system," said James Kirby, dean of the Ohio University Law School at Columbus, who is one of the nation's experts on legal ethics. "Clients expect lawyers to do anything to win their cases, he said, and often lawyers 'don't say no'."

The profession must insist that lawyers do say "no" to clients' demands for improper behavior, Kirby said, and one way to do this would be by teaching ethics in law school, using specific examples of what may and may not be done.

There is another analogy between the Watergate affair and everyday law practice. The lawyers involved in Watergate knew that what they were doing was illegal; the criminal laws are quite clear as to perjury and burglary. But they did not expect to get caught.

The canons of ethics—at least the new version promulgated in 1969 by the American Bar Association and subsequently adopted by various states—are also specific about certain forms of misbehavior. But the profession's disciplinary efforts have been inadequate.

Need for Rules

The Watergate affair, some observers say, also indicates that the legal profession needs not only increased disciplinary proceedings, but also some new rules on which the proceedings can be based.

Government and politics have been heavily weighted with attorneys for centuries. The majority of the men who drafted the Constitution, for example, were lawyers. For decades, lawyers have either run or helped to direct businesses. Yet the canons of ethics apply for the most part mainly to lawyers engaged in the private practice of law.

Other than some specific rules about prosecutors, and some general rules about being honest that apply to all attorneys, there is little discussion in the canons about the special duties of law-

yers who become politicians or businessmen. Nor is there much discussion about lawyers with corporate clients.

There have been some efforts to spell out guidelines for lawyers in government, but they have not been too successful. Kirby notes that a special committee recommended several years ago that lawyers give up their practices if they go to Congress. This recommendation did not win the support of the organized bar.

The reformers did manage to have a rule included in the canons that says that congressmen may not lend their names to a law firm unless they are actively engaged in their practice.

As some lawyers see it, two factors have helped bring about the gap in reputation between lawyers and law.

One is the fact that while the law is indeed noble, many people become lawyers for less than noble reasons.

"Lawyers as a group are no more dedicated to justice of public service than a private-public utility is dedicated to giving light," says David Melinkoff of the University of California, Los Angeles, in a new book about lawyers.

"The profession is a public profession because it exists to satisfy a public need," he says. "But individual lawyers are members of that public profession to satisfy private personal needs."

The other reason is that the lawyer's job is not always consistent with what the public views broadly as "justice."

Thus justice would seem to demand that a person who has committed a crime—especially one who admits committing a crime—be called to account for it. Yet the defendant is entitled to a fair trial and to representation by counsel; to give that adequate representation, the lawyer should know whether the defendant has

done what he is accused of having done.

The law, therefore, creates an "attorney-client privilege" in which the lawyer is allowed to keep that confession a secret. There is an exception: The lawyer "may"—not "must"—reveal the intention of a client to commit a crime.

There is another exception, at least in the original canons as passed by the American Bar Association—the lawyer is required to report perjury.

To some observers, there is an even more crucial reason for the basic discrepancy. The legal profession, they say, simply has not stressed ethics.

Law schools have done little to teach ethics, partly because of the traditional view that "morals can't be taught" and partly, some professors say, because students want practical information about their careers.

Peace With Honor

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—"Torture during interrogation, or as a disciplinary measure within prisons, is no longer even motivated by a desire to gather intelligence." . . . Torture is widely used not only as an instrument of intimidation but as an end in itself. . . . In many instances torture has become no more or less than a matter of habit.

Those are some phrases—some of the milder ones—from a report recently issued by Amnesty International, the highly-respected independent organization concerned with political prisoners around the world. The subject was the situation of the 100,000 or more civilians detained by the Saigon government.

The report described in revolting detail what is done to human beings in the prisons and interrogation centers of South Vietnam: "The use of electricity, beating, water; the crippling and death that result. It named victims and described cases in convincing detail. It called the situation, altogether, 'one of the most serious cases of political repression in the world today.'"

The Amnesty report noted a few paragraphs in some serious British and American newspapers. Most of the mass media paid no attention at all. It was just some more of the familiar horror of Vietnam.

It is not surprising that people turn off the moral pain of Vietnam. There are limits to outrage, to tears. Tales of misery, however true, eventually weary the audience. People instinctively protect themselves from being incapacitated by despair.

But individual escape cannot

end public responsibility. Mass injustice anywhere claims the concern of mankind, for it diminishes and threatens all of us.

Nor can the cases of mistreatment of American war prisoners in North Vietnam excuse massive and continuing official terror in the South.

Can the stories be true? That is what some people in the West would ask, finding it difficult to face the horrors reported. But there is no escape that way. For the situation of political prisoners in South Vietnam has been seen and graphically described by a wide variety of observers: American congressmen, correspondents, doctors and many others.

The leading British commercial television company, Granada, did a careful program on Saigon's political prisoners. Among others it interviewed two American physicians, Jane and David Barton, in a hospital in Quang Ngai.

"People come to the prisoner ward at the hospital often immediately after they've been tortured," Jane Barton said, because prison officials "prefer not to have a dead body at the interrogation center. . . . The torture that we see the results of most frequently is (causing) electrical wires to people's toes, or fingers, or sensitive parts of their bodies."

The Bartons had films and still photographs of some of the victims. Two were women who had been beaten on the head until their skulls fractured and they became paralyzed on one side of their bodies. One was a young

girl, the other a 67-year-old woman.

Granada also showed 60-year-old Mrs. Ba Shan, who was blinded by lime thrown in her face by guards when she was held in the tiger cages on Con Son Island. It showed some other freed prisoners from Con Son being treated by a former American Air Force doctor, John Champlain. Dr. Champlain described how various prisoners lost the use of their legs by being confined in the cages or shackled to their beds.

Cynicism

The Saigon government of Nguyen Van Thieu is marvelously cynical in its discussion of these matters. It says that there are no "political prisoners" at all: Everyone in the jails is either a common criminal or a "Communist."

In fact, as everyone in South Vietnam knows, people are arrested for having sheet music of an anti-war song, for carrying rice at night, for any reason that strikes a police whim. Many are not tried but held indefinitely on suspicion. Just two weeks ago a union leader held without trial after a strike for higher wages was reported to have been tortured to death.

In evident embarrassment over its political prisoners, the Thieu government has been recently trying to get rid of common crimes such as disturbing the peace—often again without trial, of course. And it has announced that it will turn over to the Viet Cong, as "Communists," some of the best-known persons arrested because they opposed the war or Thieu.

It is especially wrong for the United States to avert its public eye from these realities. For the police system of South Vietnam is an American creation. The Central Intelligence Agency advised the Thieu government to hunt out Viet Cong suspects, which began the official torture. William Colby, the nominee for new director of the CIA, testified that between 1968 and May, 1971, alone, 20,587 suspects were killed.

More than \$14 million in American money is still available or budgeted for aid to the Saigon police and prisons. Rather than helping the United States should be protesting police inhumanity in South Vietnam.

Equally poignant will be the deaths of those men, women and children in Cambodia who are destined to die from the American bombing between now and Aug. 15.

MARGARET HALSEY, London.

Letters

Blacks and God

Marjorie Hyer (IBT, July 5) delineates the theological difference between Billy Graham and the (Atlanta) black community in absurdly simplistic terms: the former believes that God alone can cope with human problems, the latter doesn't. For once, she reads Graham right, but that blanket attribution of faithlessness to "the black community" does not earn confidence in other points in her tendentious piece.

J.D. DOUGLAS, St. Andrews, Scotland.

Pride of the Hungry

In his article "Drought and Pride" (IBT, July 2), Stanley Meisler has brilliantly established the fact that pride is a major catalyst of poverty in the drought-stricken countries of Africa. He has made a heartfelt appeal to the developing nations to renounce all pride and false self-respect.

Certainly, we cannot tolerate the arrogance of a dog which does not wag its tail while eating the crumbs of bread that we throw before it. We the affluent have every reason to be self-satisfied about the immense charity we consistently show to our poor

brothers in the "Third World," although some of those "savages" wrongly accuse us of making millions of their people subservient to us culturally and economically.

It is really surprising to see that our charity and care are so suffocating and repulsive to these hungry folks. Our selfless motives in helping them are crystal clear to the whole world.

I congratulate Mr. Meisler for trying to revitalize our faltering conviction that we are, however superior to them, I agree with him that in spite of all natural calamities and congenial disadvantages, humility on the part of the Africans is the sure means to fight their poverty.

GEORGE KONDOHERA, Louvain, Belgium.

Destined to Die

One of the most poignant things about the end of World War I was the soldiers who were killed the day before the Armistice.

Equally poignant will be the deaths of those men, women and children in Cambodia who are destined to die from the American bombing between now and Aug. 15.

MARGARET HALSEY, London.

An Appeal For a New Drug Policy

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—A professor at the University of California charged last week almost parenthetically that 10,000 deaths from malaria in Ceylon in 1968 can be attributed to the late Raulo Oron, whose book "The Silent Spring" brought on the crisis. Oron, to be distinguished from the ecology crisis, the latter is what we all know about. The former is what happens when one's concerns for the ecology become fanatical. When this happens, for instance, you find yourself saying that it is better to prohibit the use of DDT, because the chemical fallout may poison our grandchildren's claim than to kill the mosquitoes which may give malaria to our grand children's grandparents like tomorrow. The need for balance in the ecological wars is very great.

As also in the related world of drugs. We are, one gathers very soon to hear that the use of a few years ago about cyclamates was exaggerated. I don't know—or, more accurately, I don't know—whether it means that further research has discredited the research that discredited cyclamates. Or whether a balanced application of the cost/benefit ratio, as the scientists call it, establishes that whereas for everyone who drinks 50 cyclamate Tab soft drinks a day and runs the risk of contracting cancer, there are 100 who take less than 50 cyclamate drinks a day who are scheduled to die from whatever it is the scientists do not know, but which might not have happened if we drank Tabs rather than Oms.

A Paralysis

Prof. Stephen de Felice wrote last year a book called "Drug Discovery—The Pending Crisis" (Medcom Press), in which he records his dismay over the paralysis in drug development caused largely by the Kefauver-Harris Bill that came in 10 years ago after the thalidomide crisis. It was then that a few deformed children were born, and the rest of the world was told, "We followed, Dr. de Felice says, his writings and speeches, we something akin to hysteria."

"The effort now required to evaluate a new investigation drug in man would eliminate Dr. Pasternak, Jenness, Ehrlich, and Domagala from our drug discovery system," says Dr. de Felice, pointing out that for all the billions in drug discovery during the forties and fifties, which should have resulted in exponential progress during the sixties very little of radical therapeutic nature was in fact discovered during the sixties.

Prof. Milton Friedman recently called attention to a cost analysis of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's program done by Prof. Sam Peltzman of UCL. In which the professor attempts by ingenious means to put dollar value on the net result of the harsh anti-innovation legislation. He began by conceding all over the place that the human tragedy of a deformed child cannot be measured in dollar terms. But it can be measured in terms of a child who was scheduled to die, but was cured by drugs.

Time Lag

It is his assumption that if FDA cannot stop progress very long, that brilliant new drugs will flow in from other quarters of the world. But he insists that there is at least two-year time lag directly traceable to the FDA's fanaticism.

Summarizing his findings, Friedman writes: "Friedman estimates that postponing the introduction of tuberculosis drug two years would have saved about 45,000 additional deaths from tuberculosis, and twice that number in additional persons with tuberculosis out of a much smaller population than today." And then one of those unexpected "stuporific" developments one tends not to notice. The drug industry, one would think, would become a fiercer lobby for experimentation, for the development of new, profitable drugs. It isn't. The reason the FDA's stodginess, impatience, discourages the on petition equally.

Mr. Friedman permits himself as his his mode to consider wisdom of repealing the FDCA amendment to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as shown everyone who is scheduled to suffer or die from some disease other whose amendment is scheduled, and that, next for the sake of caution, ever one.

When Face-Lift Patients Are Men

By Leonard Greenwood

RIO DE JANEIRO.—The com-
mander of the jet airliner
walked back through the passen-
ger cabin to speak to the chief
stewardess and all the way felt
that people were looking at him,
thinking, "Is that old man the
pilot? What if he has a heart at-
tack?"

Indexing the Ambiguities In British and American

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (H.T.).—Norman Moss
was born in London and cut
his teeth on the British language.
Taken to New York as a child,
he grew up on the American lan-
guage. As an adult, he returned
to Britain and became a radio
and television reporter for the
American public.

The confusion of our mutual
heritage proliferated and the
slips multiplied on his tongue. To
clarify his own margin for error,
he decided to index the ambi-
guities with an American-British
-British-American dictionary
entitled, "What's the Difference?"

"The difference added up to 132
pages which have just been pub-
lished by Hutchinson of London.
Harper & Row will bring out the
divergences in September in the
United States.

Even if you never open your
mouth in English, Moss's com-
pendium is fascinating reading.
For Europeans, it confirms the
old suspicion that the "Anglo-
Saxons" are very complicated and
how can you divine what any of
them are talking about, no
matter what they seem to be
saying.

To table, for an American,
means to set aside a motion
rather than discuss it. In Brit-
ish "parliamentary" language, this
means to put down for dis-
cussion, the exact opposite of the
American meaning. At the 1962
Geneva Disarmament Conference,
the American and British dele-
gations spent a large part of an
afternoon locked in argument
about whether to table a certain
British motion before they found
out they were on the same side.
The Americans kept saying, "to
the Britons' confusion, 'But it's
a very good motion. Why do you
want to table it?"

The American "sneaker" is a
gym shoe. American book shops
are "palmists" with thick, crepe
soles. A British "palmist" is a
sneaker. There is a connection.
"The Plimsoll mark," according
to Webster, "is a load-line on an
ocean-going cargo ship. The
word commemorates Samuel
Plimsoll, a 19th-century leader of
shipping reform."

The colloquialism for British
sneakers, writes Moss, is called

When he got back from the
trip, he did what an increasing
number of men are doing today
—he consulted a plastic surgeon
and went to a Rio clinic to have
a face-lift.

"It might just have been a bad
day," the pilot said, "but the im-
pression was very strong. I knew
they were thinking it, and I had
to do something about it."

It was only the appearance of
his face that bothered him, the
pilot said. He is tall, slim and
athletic, in his early 30s. He is in
exceptionally good physical shape,
he does not drink or smoke, has
a happy marriage and loves his
children. He swims well, plays
tennis, is a member of a volley-
ball squad and, when he is in Rio,
he runs on the beach every
morning.

"But I have almost white hair,
and recently I had started to sag
a bit at the jaw and under the
eyes," he said. "I suppose it's just
that I'm that type."

The operation was done during
his vacation. Only his family
knew. He went back to work
leaving about the face and one of
the young stewardesses who
works with him said: "My God,
you look well. Your holiday must
have done you good."

A Capital
Rio de Janeiro has become one
of the capitals of plastic surgery
in recent years, and men and
women travel from all over the
world to spend a few days in a
Rio de Janeiro clinic to come out
with their new look.

Leaders in the profession here
point out one of the most im-
pressive trends in plastic surgery
is the rapidly increasing number
of men who are having face-
lifts. Dr. Pedro Valente, a well-
known plastic surgeon, says that
10 years ago only 5 percent of the
patients were men. Now, he
says, 20 percent are men and this
percentage is rising.

At a recent conference of sur-
geons in Rio, Dr. Valente said
that one of the reasons driving
men to have face-lifts is com-
petition for jobs in a world in
which the accent is on youth.

Rejuvenation
"There are some men whose
facial skin stretches and sags, no
matter how well they look after
their physical condition," Dr. Va-
lente said. "They keep fit, live a
healthy life, have a sensible diet,
buy good clothes and keep them-
selves well groomed. Half our
plastic surgery operations on men
are for rejuvenation."

"Most of them are men in jobs
where they come into contact
with the public, such as pub-
lic relations or entertainment. Their
appearance is important. They
say they have no problems about
ability to do the job, but that
many of the men around them
are younger and that they have
noticed that older men are not
getting promoted."

There are cases of men who
found other jobs in the same
business after plastic surgery. Dr.
Valente says he has had 10 such
cases in the last few years. Then
there was a man who was fired
had a face lift and later fought
his way back into his old job.
Such cases, however, are extreme-
ly rare, and plastic surgeons
generally warn their clients not
to expect too much.

© Los Angeles Times.



Cleanup in the Times Square Area

THE mural by Alvin Loving on a building overlooking porno-
graphic bookstores at the corner of New York's Avenue
of the Americas and 43d Street is part of a new campaign
to upgrade the Times Square area. As part of the effort, the
Durst Organization, a real-estate concern with extensive hold-
ings in the area, said that it would convert the Aristo Hotel,
formerly a prostitutes' hangout, into a dozen residence studios
for artists. Loving got \$1,500 for the mural from the Durst
group and City Walls Inc., a nonprofit organization.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, July 16 (H.T.).—
This is how critics for The
New York Times rate new films
and productions:

"The Man Who Loved Cat
Dancing," starring Burt Reynolds
and Sarah Miles in the post-Civil
War West, got an unfavorable re-
view. "Most of the movie is a
desultory chase: the officer-
gentleman-train robber (Reynolds),
the woman (Miss Miles) and
some outlaws in the lead,
pursued by a sheriff (Lee J.
Cobb), the woman's husband
(George Hamilton) and a posse."
Vincent Canby notes. Technical-
ly, it's "a kind of festival of in-
competence. Each shot is held
slightly too long or too short,
and is somehow off-center. Each
performance is uncertain, like
something seen in an early re-
hearsal." The screenplay, based
on Marilyn Durham's novel, is
by Eleanor Perry ("David and
Lisa," "Diary of a Mad House-
wife"). Richard Sarafian di-
rected.

"Charley and the Angel," di-
rected by Vincent McEveety, a
Walt Disney production with
screenplay by Roswell Rogers,
based on Will Stanton's "The
Golden Evenings of Summer," got
a fair review from Howard
Thompson. "The only real fun,
judging by audience squeals, is
the finale, involving some wildly
flapping old fiver cars, as Fred
MacMurray tries to rescue his two
young sons from gangster boot-
leggers. Otherwise, nothing much
happens. The picture, set in the
Depression years, has a mildly
diverting facade of nostalgia in
costumes, tunes and those fine,
tacky old cars. Mr. MacMurray,
by now a Disney veteran, is front
and center, unremittingly wide-
eyed."

"Operation Leontine," directed
by Michel Audiard (French with
English subtitles), got a poor re-
view. Roger Greenspun sums it
up as "a heavily artificial com-
puter movie about an aged French
queen of crime (Françoise Rosay)

who temporarily leaves her retire-
ment to outwit, outmurder, and
outstall all the hottest talent in
Paris—including her own fast-
thinking, two-timing young niece
(Marlene Jobert). There is a
story behind all this, Greenspun
points out, but it is of no ac-
count. "What the film does care
about is some not terribly exalted
notion of cinema style—or styl-
ishness," Greenspun says—"which
it does its endless, agonizing, suf-
focating, unfunny best to ex-
ploit."

"The Hireling," Alan Bridges's
film version of the L.P. Hartley
novel about England in the 1930s,
country aristocracy and cruelties
of the class system got a mixed
review from Vincent Canby.
"Very good in individual scenes,
in the look of its landscapes, in
its observation of manners and
especially in its refusal to over-
explain narrative details," Canby
observes. "However, by effectively
reducing the conflicts within the
English social order to a mis-

understanding, it becomes not
only silly but grossly misleading.
The characters in Wolf Man-
kowitz's screenplay simply aren't
very interesting, despite a calm,
intelligent performance by Miss
(Sarah) Miles and an almost
diabolical one by (Robert) Shaw."

"Nude Without Violin," Noel
Coward's comedy revived Or-
Broadway by Lolly's Theater got
a favorable review from Howard
Thompson. "The revival now of
this Broadway failure is a bit
unhappy," Thompson comments.
"Here is the master, himself re-
cently departed, wryly exposing
art-world sham, through the
legacy of a departed, titan
painter. The vultures descend.
It is impossible not to think of
still a third departed figure. Al-
ready there are rumbles of dis-
sentiment over the Picasso estate."
For all its bite, however, the play
is "so funny that the cynicism is
tactfully muffled." Gene
Plager directs the cast headed
by Lynne R. Moss.

THE ARTS AGENDA

The first Corfu International
Festival of the Performing Arts
will be held on the Greek island
through July 29, with most of
the performances taking place in
the gardens of a 17th-century
villa near the village of Gastouri.
The conductor Thomas Schippers
is musical director of the festival,
and Vincent Piacentini has
designed a 500-seat canvas-and-
steel amphitheater for the events.
Among the performers scheduled
are the New York Pro Musica
with its production of Marco
da Gagliano's "Daphne," the
Manhattan String Quartet, the
Polish Mime Theater, actor
Emlyn Williams, pianist Peter
Serkin, and Greek musical per-
formers.

London's South Bank Summer
Season, which will run this year
through Sept. 14, includes six
subdivisions presenting Russian
and Italian opera films, the
Ballet Folklórico de Mexico, a
summer music and workshop
season, a week of nature films,
the London Festival Ballet and a
Gilbert & Sullivan week. The
centenary of the birth of Sergei
Rachmaninov will be the main
theme of the Summer Music con-
certs, and other themes will be
French composers and the music
of Benjamin Britten, while the
composer-in-residence will be
Nicholas Maw. Among the opera
films will be one of Rossini's
"Barber of Seville" with Teresa
Berganza and Hermann Prey,
conducted by Claudio Abbado, in
a production based on the recent
La Scala production and record-
ing of the work.

Under the heading of "Jeunesse
d'Amérique en Concerts," three
free concerts will be given in
Paris by as many groups, each
350 strong, of young American in-

strumental and choral musicians.
They will be July 17 at 4 p.m.
in the Luxembourg Gardens, July
23 at 9 p.m. in the Trinité Church,
and July 29 at 2 p.m. in Notre
Dame. The same groups will
give concerts this summer in
London, Namur, Ghent, Salzburg,
Venice, Florence and Rome.

The Other Company, the Lon-
don theater group, will stage a
spectacle entitled "The Lunatics
Take Over the International
House," July 17 and 18 at 8:30
p.m. at the International House,
37 Rue Mazarine in Paris.

The American Repertory The-
ater in Europe, on its fifth sum-
mer tour, will perform Shake-
speare's "The Taming of the
Shrew" on July 18 and 19 in the
Teatro Romano, Fiesole (near
Florence), on July 22 and 24 in
the Campo San Zaccaria in Ve-
nice, July 26 in the Parco Civico
of Lugano, Switzerland, and July
27 in the Teatro Romano in
Verona, Italy. On July 29, 30 and
31, it will perform "The Wit to
Woo," a compilation of Shake-
spearian scenes on Elizabethan
courtship, at the Teatro di Gal-
tala in Florence, a campus of
Fleming College Florence, which
sponsors the theater group.

The Harkness Ballet of New
York will appear from July 23
to 28 at the Théâtre des Cham-
pagnes, Elysées in Paris with a
repertoire that includes "Fercussion for Six
Dancers," choreographed by
Vicente Nebrada to a score by
Lee Gurski, and "Firebird," in
a version by Brian Macdonald, on
all six evenings. "Cereemonials,"
by Norman Walker to music by
Alberto Ginastera, and "Gemini"
(Nebrada-Mahler) will be on the
first program (July 23-25) while
the second program will include
"Sebastian" (Nebrada-Menotti).

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—1973—		Stocks and	Sls.
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	P/E 100s. High.

(Continued on Page 19)

Japan, U.S. Divided Over Trade

TOYO, July 16 (AP-DJ).—The Japan-U.S. ministerial-level economic talks that opened today are falling to live up to initial expectations that they would be a bland and featureless event.

So far, the talks have been marked by sharp criticism of U.S. economic management by Japan's foreign minister, by a new U.S. ploy concerning relations between oil-producing and consuming nations and by U.S. pressure for more Japanese trade concessions despite a sharp improvement in the bilateral imbalance.

As Japan's trade surplus with the United States is currently running around half the \$4.2 billion level of 1972, the Japanese delegates were not expecting any pressure for additional concessions, especially as the United States has recently asked Japan to limit imports of timber and steel scrap, and has forced Japan to accept reduced shipments of soybeans and other farm products.

controls on farm products are temporary and that Japan can count on stable supplies of these goods from the United States in the future.

But the officials stopped short of promising any special consideration to the Japanese, who feel they deserve it in view of their position as America's biggest farm-products customer.

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira reflected growing Japanese irritation over trade controls with a blunt call on the United States to "exercise an increasing degree of discipline in managing its own economy."

In the multilateral area, Paul A. Volcker, Under Secretary of the Treasury, said trade and

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Hanns Schwimann

More U.S. Imports Urged

However, William Eberle, the Nixon administration's special trade negotiator, told the Japanese that the growth rate of their imports from the United States is trailing the growth rate of Japan's overall imports.

He also said the Japanese are not importing enough U.S. manufactured products and suggested that the Tanaka administration might procure strategic commodities, such as cobalt and aluminum, being released from U.S. stockpiles.

Mr. Eberle asked his Japanese counterparts to note that much of the improvement in the U.S.-Japan trade balance has stemmed from price increases. He requested that the Tanaka administration consider the possible export-push effects of its current tight money policy.

Booz, Allen & Hamilton has announced Hanns Schwimann's election to vice-president. Mr. Schwimann, who is based in Paris, is responsible for the firm's computer services in France.

Ronald C. Ballantine has been appointed vice-president of Ampex International and general manager of Ampex operations in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East, based in Reading, England. He succeeds Charles V. Andersen, who is returning to the U.S. and the parent company.

At Chase Manhattan Bank in France, vice-president and general manager Hervé de Carmay has been named regional coordinator of bank activities in Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal.

P.M. Sorey, assistant manager for licensing at Phillips Petroleum Co. Europe-Africa, has been appointed management consultant at Petrochem NV in Antwerp.

Morrison-Knudsen International Co. notes that Louis Murat remains president and general manager of Cie. Ferguson Morrison-Knudsen, based in Paris. The international company recently announced creation of a division headquarters in Paris.

Bank Raises Prime Rate to 8.5 Percent

Other U.S. Concerns Seen Following Soon

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP).—First National City Bank of Chicago announced today it is increasing its prime rate to 8.5 percent, the highest in the city.

The bank's move follows a similar move by other banks in the city, and is seen as a sign that the Federal Reserve's tight money policy is having a more widespread effect on the economy.

Mr. Ohira said, however, that trade and monetary affairs are independent matters and Japan does not believe a package solution would be desirable.

Mr. Ohira said that Japan will enter the coming international trade talks with a willingness to review its position on the question of import safeguards. So far, Japan has favored a safeguard clause that would be more difficult to apply than those favored by the United States and by most European countries.

Mr. Eberle said he is optimistic that the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee will pass a satisfactory trade bill before September.

The new U.S. play in the petroleum field centered on a statement by U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers that the favored position currently enjoyed by the oil-producing countries is temporary, as new forms of energy will soon ease the oil supply problem. He called for Japan and other consuming countries to limit destructive competition, such as needlessly bidding up prices, in the interim.

Mr. Rogers claimed a stable petroleum market would be to the advantage of both producing and consuming nations.

Japanese conference participants, rebuffed from promising any cooperation in this matter outside of negotiations that would involve producing as well as consuming nations.

Two smaller banks made gestures late last week at increasing their prime rates to 8 1/2 percent before the Nixon administration's Committee on Interest and Dividends asked them to roll them back. The committee remained silent during the last move to 8 1/4 percent.

Credit analysts say the increases are due to ballooning costs of short-term credit and heavy demand for bank loans by corporations decreasing the available supply of money for lending.

Chaucer Schmidt, vice-chairman of the Chicago bank, said the higher interest rate will "help temper the booming demand for business loans."

A spokesman for the Committee on Interest and Dividends said he had no comment on the move by the Chicago bank.

Dollar Weakens Slightly in Europe In Quiet Trading

LONDON, July 16 (AP-DJ).—The dollar declined against major European currencies today in what some foreign exchange dealers described as a "quiet" and "subdued" interbank market.

President Nixon's illness, Friday's sharp decline in New York Stock Exchange prices and the absence of central bank support were cited as factors that weakened confidence in the dollar.

Though First National Bank of Chicago raised its prime rate a quarter point to 8.5 percent and other big U.S. banks were expected to make similar increases, the dollar's exchange rate failed to respond.

At the close in Frankfurt, the dollar was quoted at 2.36 marks, down from 2.38 Friday. Similarly, the dollar declined to 2.8443 Swiss francs from 2.8450 and 2.8060 guilders from 2.8285. For commercial transactions in French francs, the dollar declined to 4.0775 from 4.08, Sterling rose to \$2.5487 from \$2.5425.

Gold was set at \$119.90 an ounce at the London afternoon fixing, compared with \$119.15 in the morning and \$121 Friday afternoon.

Accord Reached On Bullion Sales By Governments

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—International finance officials have generally agreed that governments should be able to sell gold on the open market in a restructured monetary system, a key official working on reform has said.

Jeremy Morse, who is chairman of a deputy group of Committee of 20 finance officials trying to reach agreement on world monetary reform, said they agree that such gold sales will be a feature of the new system. He was speaking after the group ended a three-day meeting here on Friday.

But Mr. Morse said gold is not a key issue. He indicated that the group's negotiations are still bogged down, with most main issues unsettled.

Mr. Morse pointed out that nations appear to be closer than they were before on some of these issues, but that it is now time for finance ministers to meet and settle some of the problems.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges: July 16, 1973

Rate (\$ per £)	Today Prev.	Chg.
Belg. (B)	36.75	—
Deutsche mark	2.364	+25.08
Fr. (F)	6.55	+34.61
Gr. (G)	166.33	+25.79
It. (L)	1.93	—
Swiss (S)	2.8443	+34.43
Yen (Y)	360.00	—

Percentages change against the dollar from central rates as of July 1971. British pound agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Price, B: Commercial.

Japan Indexes Rise

TOYO, July 16 (AP-DJ).—Japan's mining and manufacturing production indexes (1970 equals 100) stood at 129.12 in May, up 2.7 percent from April after a seasonal adjustment. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Car Sales Increase in U.S.

Automobile makers in the United States sold 214,912 cars in the first 10 days of July, up 27.5 percent from 168,534 in the comparable period a year ago. The daily selling rate rose to 30,702 units from 24,085 a year ago, topping the previous record rate for the period of 26,458 set in 1968.

General Motors sold a total of 98,510 cars in the period, a rise of 1.3 percent. Ford's sales rose 9.4 percent to 79,031 units. Chrysler sales were 27,899 cars, up 15.3 percent and American Motors sold 9,372, an increase of 42.9 percent. The figures for Ford were affected this year by a sales contest.

Norton's Offer for BSA Succeeds

The takeover offer by Norton Villiers Triumph Ltd. for Birmingham Small Arms Ltd. (BSA) has succeeded. BSA says the offer drew acceptance from holders of 94.6 percent of its ordinary shares, 78.7 percent of the "A" preference shares and 73.4 percent of the "B" preference shares.

The takeover offer is part of government-assisted rescue of BSA, which has suffered heavy losses in recent years. Under the plan, Norton, a subsidiary of Manganese Bronze Holdings Ltd., is being merged with BSA into a new company known as Norton Villiers Triumph Ltd.

EEC to Aid Shipbuilding Industry

The Common Market commission is planning a Europe-wide action program to help the ailing shipbuilding industry, hard-hit by Japanese competition. The commission has set up a special

task force to intensify contacts with industry, unions and governments and reach a negotiated consensus of opinion on solutions for the shipbuilding industry. Japan now builds nearly half of the world's ships. Shipbuilders in the Common Market supply only 23 percent, down from 50 percent a decade ago.

Watney Takes Up Stern Unit Shares

Watney Mann has taken up its 37.5 percent direct share in the Stern Brewery group unit Dortmund Stifte-Bräuerei Carl Funke AG. The shares are the 25 percent holding of Commerzbank AG and the 12.5 percent holding of the Funke family. A further 57.5 percent of the Dortmund brewery is held by Stern. Through its 78 percent holding in Stern, announced in May, Watney Mann now controls directly and indirectly 95 percent of the Dortmund shares.

Profit Rise Seen for Belgian Firms

Net income of major Belgian companies is expected to rise 15 percent this year from 1972, a slight acceleration from the 14 percent growth rate of last year, Kredietbank says in its annual survey of company profits. Industrial companies are expected to earn 20 percent more, financial companies 15 percent and utilities 5 percent more. Overall, the bank predicts a continuation of Belgium's economic growth. Industrial production is expected to rise 7 percent, but productivity gains are unlikely to exceed 5 percent and wage cost per unit produced is likely to rise more than 5 percent.

Company Reports

Bank America		1973	1972
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	\$47.90	\$42.32	
Profits (millions)	\$0.89	\$0.51	
Per Share	\$0.89	\$0.51	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$88.03	\$82.57	
Profits (millions)	\$0.69	\$0.62	
Per Share	\$0.69	\$0.62	

Du Pont		1973	1972
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	1,353.0	1,118.0	
Profits (millions)	158.0	114.0	
Per Share	3.28	2.35	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	2,601.0	2,180.0	
Profits (millions)	297.0	214.0	
Per Share	6.12	4.39	

Marine Midland		1973	1972
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	\$4.45	\$10.87	
Profits (millions)	\$0.76	\$0.81	
Per Share	\$0.76	\$0.81	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$8.91	\$21.74	
Profits (millions)	\$1.52	\$1.62	
Per Share	\$1.52	\$1.62	

Merck		1973	1972
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	327.4	284.1	
Profits (millions)	14.00	7.88	
Per Share	0.76	0.35	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	629.2	553.2	
Profits (millions)	31.98	12.32	
Per Share	6.29	5.53	

Pfizer		1973	1972
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	312.5	263.9	
Profits (millions)	25.3	21.7	
Per Share	0.36	0.32	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	593.2	513.5	
Profits (millions)	53.4	45.3	
Per Share	0.77	0.66	

(Continued on page 10, col. 4)

Market Gains But Buying Is Slow, Careful

Turnover Stays Light As Dow Rises by 11.6

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP).—New York Stock Exchange prices registered big gains today but trading was slow and buying careful.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained steadily throughout the session, winning 11.59 points and closing at 897.58.

Advancing issues outperformed decliners by over 2 to 1, but volume totaled only 12.52 million shares, compared with a light 11.39 million on Friday.

Brokers attributed some encouragement to news that President Nixon is recovering and that Phase-4 details are expected soon.

Brokers ascribed a sharp market loss Friday in part to the President's illness and concern that the current price freeze might continue indefinitely.

Glamorous and blue chips spearheaded the advance. Disney gained 5 1/4 to 89 1/2. Polaroid 5 1/8 to 137 1/2. Burroughs 4 3/4 to 139 3/4 and IBM 9 to 319.

Westinghouse Electric picked up 1 5/8 to 35 3/4. The company said it has received orders for more than \$275 million for nuclear steam supply systems and fuel from a group of five utilities.

DuPont rose 2 1/2 to 169, after reporting second-quarter earnings of \$3.38 a share versus \$2.55 last year. The company advanced 3 1/2 to 43 7/8. MGIC Investment 4 1/2 to 37. CMI Investment 3 3/8 to 71 7/8. Curtiss-Wright 2 to 32 7/8. Combustion Engineering 2 3/4 to 74 3/4 and Gino's 1 3/8 to 17.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed higher in light trading. The Amex index rose 0.13 to 22.77, and advances outnumbered declines 533 to 398. Volume was 2.36 million shares, compared with 2.07 million Friday.

Industrial Output Increases in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP-DJ).—U.S. industrial production rose by a slim 0.3 percent in June, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The report said that production of factories, mines and utilities rose to 123.9 percent of the 1967 average, which was the smallest rise since a similar 0.3 percent gain in July 1972.

The June rise compared with an upward-revised 0.7 percent increase in May. The May advance originally had been reported as 0.5 percent.

The report showed that output of business equipment and industrial materials showed continued gains but consumer goods production dipped 0.7 percent.

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-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Stk.	P/E	High	Low	Stk.	P/E	High	Low	Stk.	P/E	High	Low	Stk.	P/E	High	Low	Stk.	P/E
267 1/2	172	N&BME	30	179	181	174	184	174	184	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13
267 1/2	172	Norfolk	30	174	174	174	184	174	184	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13
O										S									
42 1/2	17	Offshore Co	9	5	19 1/4	19	19 1/4	19	19 1/4	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13
29 1/2	16 1/2	Offshore	10	5	19 1/4	19	19 1/4	19	19 1/4	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13
29 1/2	16 1/2	Offshore	10	5	19 1/4	19	19 1/4	19	19 1/4	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13
29 1/2	16 1/2	Offshore	10	5	19 1/4	19	19 1/4	19	19 1/4	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13
29 1/2	16 1/2	Offshore	10	5	19 1/4	19	19 1/4	19	19 1/4	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13
29 1/2	16 1/2	Offshore	10	5	19 1/4	19	19 1/4	19	19 1/4	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13	232 1/2	13
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COTTON No. 2:	Dec	230.00	230.00	229
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[illegible]

July 16, 1973
Price
Vpn

64.70	64.70	62.30	64.10	62.70	Asahi Glass	247	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
64.70	64.70	62.30	64.10	62.70	Canon Camera	288	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.00	64.85	67.00	64.85	67.00	Daikin Ind	289	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
70.25	70.25	67.00	67.00	67.00	Fuji Bank	290	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
70.25	70.25	67.00	67.00	67.00	Fuji Photo	291	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Fujitsu	292	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Gaiatsu	293	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Honda Motor	294	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Isuzu	295	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Kawasaki	296	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Marubishi	297	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Nissan	298	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Sanwa	299	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Shimizu	300	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Tokai	301	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Yamaha	302	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Yokohama	303	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Zenith	304	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
64.70	64.70	62.30	64.10	62.70	Asahi Glass	347	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
64.70	64.70	62.30	64.10	62.70	Canon Camera	348	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.00	64.85	67.00	64.85	67.00	Daikin Ind	349	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
70.25	70.25	67.00	67.00	67.00	Fuji Bank	350	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
70.25	70.25	67.00	67.00	67.00	Fuji Photo	351	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Fujitsu	352	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Gaiatsu	353	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Honda Motor	354	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Isuzu	355	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Kawasaki	356	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Marubishi	357	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Nissan	358	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Sanwa	359	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Shimizu	360	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Tokai	361	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Yamaha	362	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Yokohama	363	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Zenith	364	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
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64.70	64.70	62.30	64.10	62.70	Canon Camera	448	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.00	64.85	67.00	64.85	67.00	Daikin Ind	449	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
70.25	70.25	67.00	67.00	67.00	Fuji Bank	450	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
70.25	70.25	67.00	67.00	67.00	Fuji Photo	451	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Fujitsu	452	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Gaiatsu	453	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Honda Motor	454	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Isuzu	455	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Kawasaki	456	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Marubishi	457	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Nissan	458	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Sanwa	459	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Shimizu	460	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Tokai	461	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Yamaha	462	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Yokohama	463	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289
67.75	67.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	Zenith	464	Mitsui Ind. Wks	289

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DAGWOOD,
I HAVE A TOP-LEVEL
ASSIGNMENT
FOR YOU

I DON'T KNOW
WHETHER YOU CAN
HANDLE IT OR NOT,
BUT I'LL TAKE
A CHANCE

RUN DOWN
AND GET ME A
HAM SANDWICH
ON RYE
AND KETCHUP
ON THE
MUSTARD

HE SURE DOESN'T
DO MUCH FOR
GUY'S
EGO

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First and Second World Wide Editions

44c
JUNE 5-11

By Alan Truscott

ly cye-bid the spade ace, which was all the encouragement North needed to bid the club slam. Through the accident of the artificial opening, South became the declarer.

The opening lead was a spade, and when South won with the ace he immediately cashed the diamond ace to discard dummy's remaining spade. The problem now was to insure that not more than one trick be lost in the heart suit.

At both tables in a team match, South took the routine move of leading the heart jack, and West's king was taken by the ace.

Now the contract was in jeopardy. One declarer continued blithely with the heart queen, perhaps expecting to make an overtrick, and went down in the slam. West ruffed, and there was only one discard and one safe ruff to dispose of the remaining cards in the dummy.

West, however, realized that he was in danger. After taking the heart ace he made the unusual play of leading a small heart from the dummy. East won, but South was in control. Whatever the return he could ruff one heart loser with the club king, discard a heart on the trump, discard a heart and draw trumps. The heart queen became a trick after West's trumps had disappeared.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	1♠	Pass
1N.T.	Pass	2♥	Pass
2N.T.	Pass	3♣	Pass
3♦	Pass	4♣	Pass
4♣	Pass	6♣	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade four.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

AMDAM

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

KENRAT

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

NABACA

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Put the **ANSWER** **ANOTHER** here A. □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

(Answers temporary)

Jumbles: **VILLA** **EVENT** **CHROME** **LARRY**

Answers: **Cases** **grain** **to go up!** - **AN ELEVATOR**

AT A CERTAIN STAGE HE SHOULD GET PAID FOR HIS EFFORTS.

SPEAK TO ME. DANCE WITH ME

Reviewed by Anna Kisselgoff

THIS is a bitchy book and a welcome. It tells us in on the backstage in the theater and in the dance world. As usual, Miss De Milie's latest autobiographical volume is a refreshing antidote to the souvenir-program view of the performing arts. In the case of ballet, the articles in the handsome, illustrated programs are usually written by the same scribe. This is a history of a company's beginnings and its achievements. The accent is always on the positive, even the heroic. Between hard covers, the souvenir-program school, for instance, has until very recently consistently neglected the growth of the British Ballet since 1945, a noble co-operative effort by all concerned.

This is not quite the full story, as we read in "Speak to Me, Dance With Me," which focuses upon Miss De Milie's personal life and budding career as a dancer and choreographer from 1933 to 1939. A first-hand witness to the infancy of modern British ballet, she notes that the founding mothers—Marie Rambert of Ballet Rambert and Ninette de Valois of the Royal Ballet—are now names of the British Empire. "The sad part," she adds, "is that nothing of the sort then and they gave each other short shrift."

The tone here is very different from the not uncritical but generous, almost stage-struck ebullience that ran through "Dance to the Piper." Miss De Milie's earlier memoir, published in 1952. If the author takes a harder look at her family and associates now, she is more frank and more with herself.

In 1933, she went to London to perform and study with Rambert's ballet club, which spawned

her, she writes: "Antony is a world figure and very bitter, occupies himself for the most part with restating his nine misdeeds, teaching and his sardonic remarks."

Miss De Milie's assertion Tudor could not create masterpieces after 1498 because was artistically described by Lening. His main dancer friend, who was a simple view and his time. In Miss De view Tudor could not produce best without Lening, who was choreographic collaborator, structural ideas, dramatic notions and merciless criticism.

Yet could it also be that? did not find the 1950s concept when the pendulum in the award toward the 1950s. The movement style rather than the chologically motivated ballet which Tudor was king?

Some of the material—a up of the first three London with return visits home—has covered in the writer's e volumes. In a way, Miss De is writing her own A Quarter of the story for different point of view book. "Speak to Me, Dance Me" allows her to introduce characters that have previously unnamed or unmentioned.

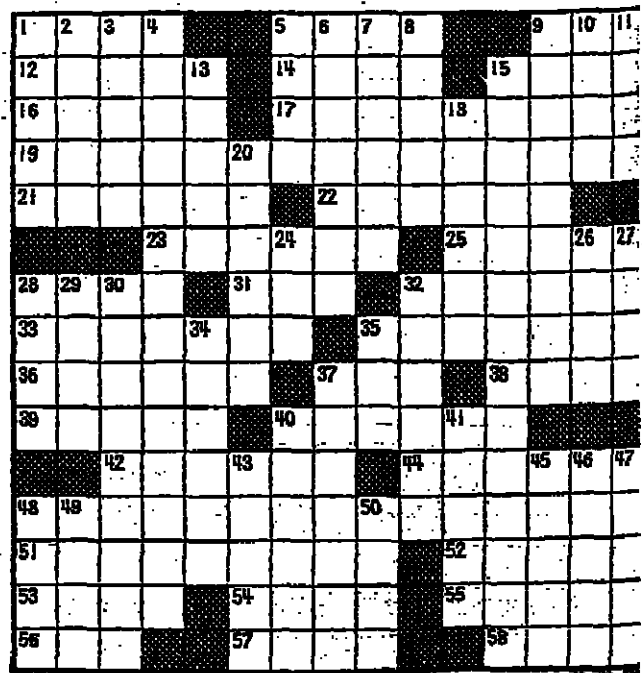
The new hero of her personality here is a paralyzed courageous young English named Ramon Reed. The role he played in Miss De Milie's life and the impact of his death, while in his early are conveyed with both tact and power. In a few weeks, A Miss Ballet Theater will see De Milie's ballet "Three Gods and a Devil." Ramon wrote his book.

The New York Times
This analysis is based on material obtained from more than 120 sources in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

Book	Author	Price
Breakfast of Champions	Vonnegut	1
1949	W. C. Sullivan	1
Parade the Lions	Wicker	1
1949	W. C. Sullivan	1
Harvey	Hammett	1
Jonathan Livingston Seagull	Scott	1
The Matlock Paper	Ludlum	1
1949	W. C. Sullivan	1
Slaw	Wicker	1
The Summer Before the War	Levin	1
The Hollow Hills	Stewart	1
GENERAL		
Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution	Atkins	1
1949	W. C. Sullivan	1
Howar	Wicker	1
The Joy of Sex	Coates	1
1949	W. C. Sullivan	1
Harris	Wicker	1
Sybil	Schubert	1
1949	W. C. Sullivan	1
Rubinstein	Wicker	1
Wright Watchers	Proctor	1
1949	W. C. Sullivan	1
The Implication Conspiracy	Nixon	1
1949	W. C. Sullivan	1
Hubertson	Wicker	1
1949	W. C. Sullivan	1
Lindbergh	Wicker	1

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ACROSS		39 Blot	10 Profound
1 Bit of hay	42 Open carriage	11 Other	13 Closing words
5 Young seals	42 Scythe handle	15 Safety program	18 Rumbled
9 Presidential monogram	44 Fractions	20 ".....that's going....."	24 Name tags, for
12 Say (W. H. H. plane)	48 Auto problem	26 Game animal	27 Misplays
14 Gum harbor	51 Sweet (Southern favorite)	28 Kind of concert	29 Sci. course
15 Sense	52 Singer Ross	30 Leeches' relative	34.....Vincant
16 K. C. coach	53 Never bit	35 Opposite of nay	37 Great river
17 Hank	54 Liquid measure	40 Polish composer	41 Dispersed
17 Mesabi features	55 Shoe parts	42 Diplo. H. county	45 Musical sound
19 Designation for 1971	56 These, in France	46 Sharpens	47 Diagonal mar
21 Finches	57 Perform without	48 Narrative poet	49 Speck
22 Hardened by exposure	58 Poet Ogden	50 Boston player	
23 Men's-wear item	DOWN		
25 Digging tool	1 Bridge seats	35 Opposite of nay	
26 Highway	2 The "fa's" fire"	37 Great river	
31 G. I.'s barb	3 More peeved	40 Polish composer	
32 N. A. harbor	4 Bogart line	42 Diplo. H. county	
33 Old stone-throwers	5 Duo	45 Musical sound	
35 Alpine show-off	6 Tumults	46 Sharpens	
36 Holiday feature	7 Gain	47 Diagonal mar	
37 Playing card	8 More level-headed	48 Narrative poet	
38.....libre (free	9 Capable of being	49 Speck	
		50 Boston player	



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[illegible]